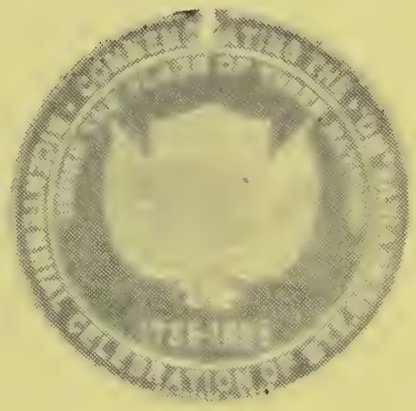
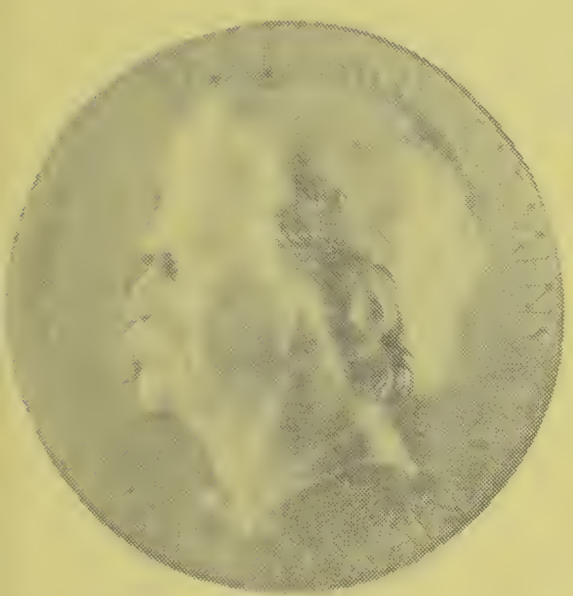
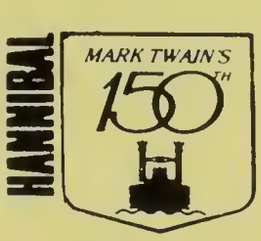
MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 10 JULY, 1985

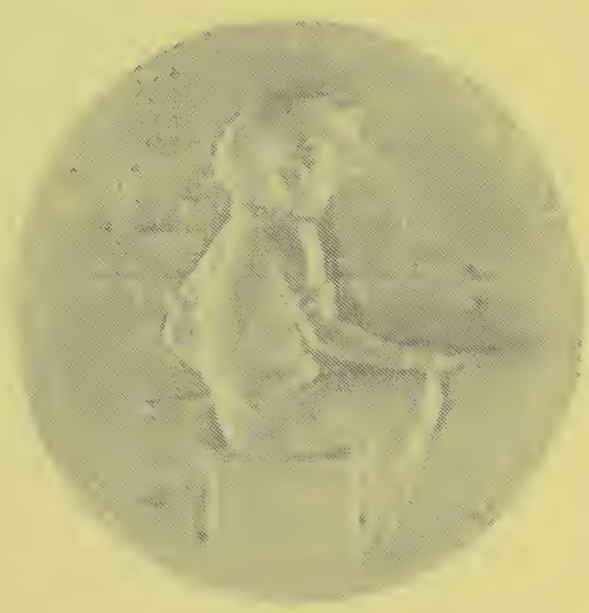
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY







Mark Twain's 150th Birthday Celebration May - Nov. 1985



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THE M. N. S. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

On behalf of the Missouri Numismatic Society, I extend a warm welcome to all those attending our 25th Annual Coin Festival. I trust that all your contacts will be pleasant and that benefits will be attained by all those who participate.

Our society is very proud of its educational activities. You are welcome to attend our monthly meetings and also peruse our extensive numismatic library in order to enhance or improve your numismatic knowledge.

Our future activities are listed elsewhere in this journal. However, any of the members listed below will be happy to answer any questions that may arise.

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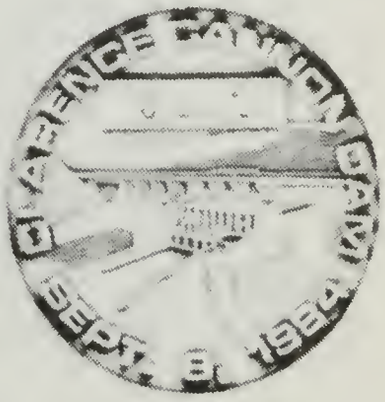
SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS
(MARK TWAIN)



by

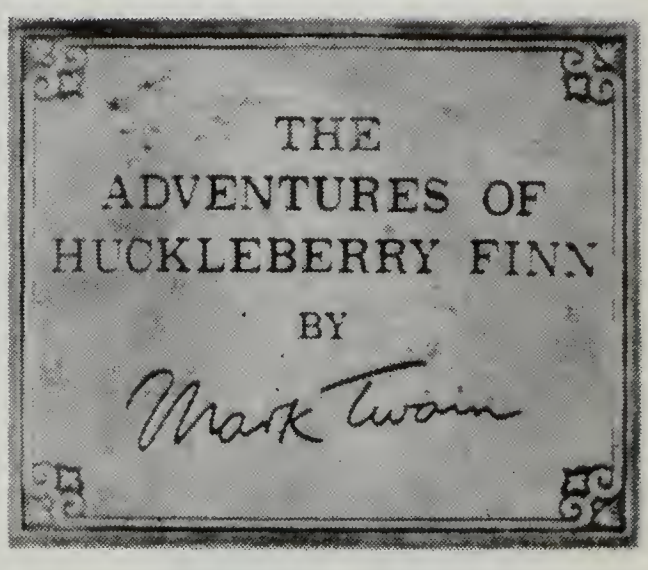
James S. Moores

MARK TWAIN, the pen-name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835-1910), was an American novelist and humorist who was born at Florida, Missouri, on November 30, 1835. This year — 1985 — commemorates three significant anniversaries for Mark Twain: his 150th birthday, 75th year of death, and 100th birthday of the publication of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.* It was Mark Twain's boyhood in Hannibal, Missouri, that provided him with a lifetime foundation on which many of his popular books were based. Therefore, while he traveled the world over, and spent much time as a river pilot and East coast resident, his youthful experiences with a "Missouri Connection" contributed immensely to Twain's role as America's favorite writer and humorist.

Mark Twain's family moved to Hannibal, Missouri, when he was four years old, and his father died eight years later — leaving the family all but destitute. Little Sam had virtually no formal education, but his imagination was easily stirred with the lore of the Mississippi River and the people of his Hannibal neighborhood. At age 12, Sam became an apprentice printer on his brother's *Hannibal Journal.* This trade did not last long, however, as Clemens was drawn to the Mississippi by the "permanent ambition" of his boyhood to become a river pilot. After arduous training, he was licensed and then piloted boats on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans throughout the late 1850's. At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, Clemens headed west for a stint in gold mining and journalism. As a journalist, Clemens the writer was born, adopting the name "Mark Twain" from the term for a depth in the river — 12 feet of safe water for a Mississippi riverboat.

In 1867, Twain began an extended visit to the Holy Land and Europe, broadening his life experiences. Upon returning, he married and settled for 15 years in Hartford, Connecticut. Near Hartford, in his study at Quarry Farm, Twain wrote most of his popular books:

The Guilded Age (1873)
The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876)
A Tramp Abroad (1880)
The Prince and the Pauper (1882)
Life on the Mississippi (1883)
Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1885)
A Connecticut Yankee in King Authur's Court (1889)



As a great writer and humorist, Mark Twain dramatized in his literature his very rewarding and varied personal experiences. His Missouri boyhood provided the raw material for a classic depiction of boyhood, Tom Sawyer. The youthful life along the Mississippi River had a dark side, too, and Huckleberry Finn brought this starkness to reality.

By the beginning of the last decade of his life (1900), Mark Twain had become a world celebrity and was undoubtedly the most conspicuous and picturesque figure in America. In the year 1902, Twain made a spectacular return to his childhood home in Hannibal, Missouri. During this visit, he struck a classic pose in front of his boyhood home — the one that figured in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.* He said at the time that whenever he came back, the house seemed to grow smaller than his memory of it — that if he came back often enough it would look like a doll house. Twain's boyhood home still stands in Hannibal, well-preserved and owned by the city.

A true sign of Mark Twain's greatness as a literary artist is that his writings have stood the test of time. His essays, tracts, and books humorously depicting American life and attacking prejudice, injustice, and corruption are as eloquent and relevant today as they were 100 years ago.

James H. McLean

"A Man of Many Talents"

by

Ronald L. Horstman

Numismatist and Financial Historian

Copyright 1985 by Ronald Horstman

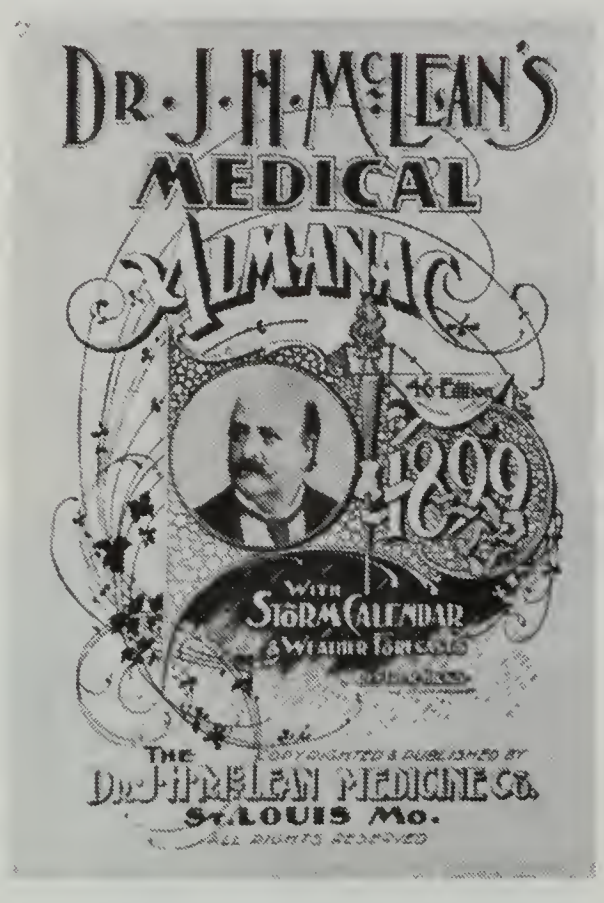
A bank president, United States Congressman, inventor of rapid fire rifles and shotguns, physician and surgeon, and proprietor of a patent medicine empire! This may sound like an impressive group of individuals, but they are all accomplishments of James H. McLean.

Born August 13, 1829, the youngest of four sons, to Allen McLean, geologist and mining superintendent, he was raised in Nova Scotia at his father's mining camp. Spending many hours with the camp physician, young McLean found his inclination fixed in medicine, and at the age of 19, he struck out on his own with the family's blessing and very little money.

Medical laboratory at 314 Chestnut Street supplied 75,000 agents worldwide with over 2 million dollars worth of merchandise.

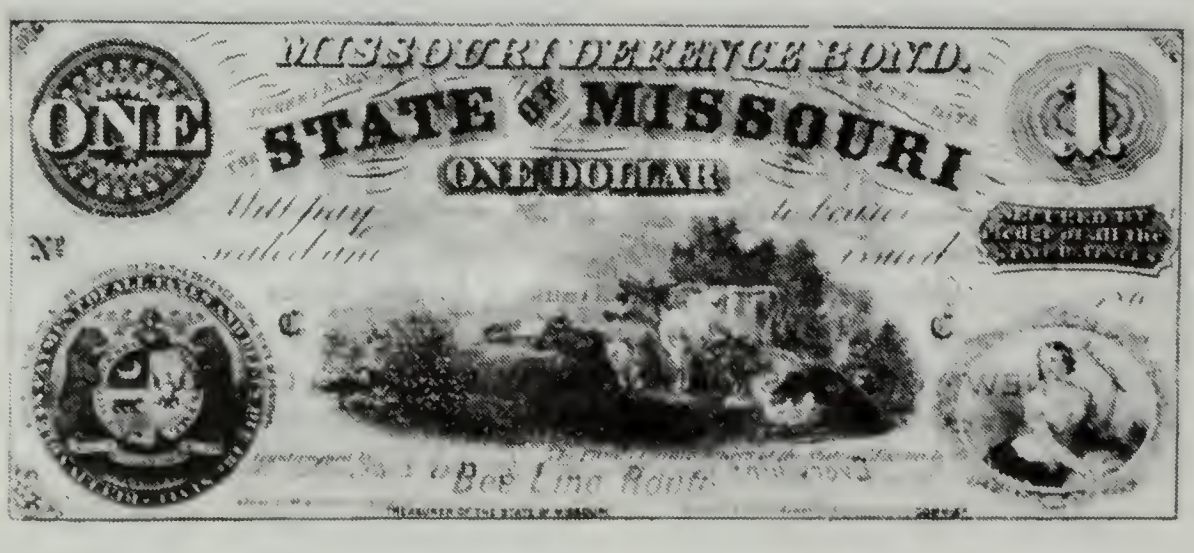
Arriving in Philadelphia, he found employment in a drug store where his employer agreed to send him to the University of Philadelphia to study medicine. After one year his benefactor declined to carry out their agreement, and McLean accepted a position as superintendent at a nearby mine. This, however, was not his life's ambition, and in the fall of 1849, he moved to St. Louis, amid the cholera epidemic. Shortly thereafter, he formed the medicine company of Bragg & McLean. This venture was short-lived, and after its dissolution, McLean was left with a large cargo of provisions which he was able to sell at a handsome profit.

Meanwhile, in order to master his chosen profession thoroughly, McLean completed his medical education by earning a diploma from the St. Louis Medical College. Upon this educational foundation, James H. McLean built a patent medicine empire with worldwide distribution.



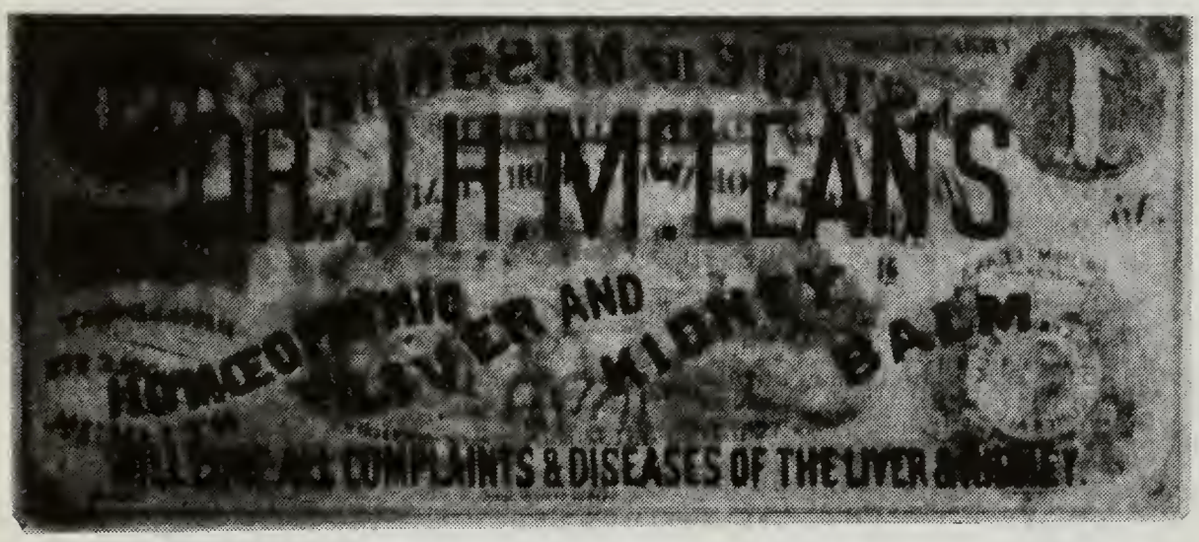
Dr. J.H. McLean edited and published an almanac with a circulation of over 8 million copies a year. McLean was illustrated on the cover.

An advertisement for McLean's Volcanic Oil, which not only cured piles and toothaches in humans, but was equally effective for saddle and collar sores of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and dogs.



Missouri Defense Bond

Advertising note of Dr. J.H. McLean, designed to resemble a Missouri Defense Bond.



Reverse of McLean's advertising note

He was president of the Manufacturers Savings Bank, and in 1882, upon the death of Thomas Allen, he was elected to serve Allen's remaining term in the United States Congress. Aside from his firearms invention, which he thought would make war so terrible and devastating that it would be eliminated, McLean perfected an elevator which would raise sand from any depth in a river. This offered the local builders an ample supply at 50¢ per yard, where the price had previously been over $3.00 per yard.

In addition to his previously mentioned accomplishments, McLean was an outstanding St. Louisan and American and is remembered numismatically by his advertising notes.

REFERENCES:

St. Louis Illustrated, by Will Conklin. St. Louis, Missouri. 1876

History of St. Louis City and County, by Thomas Scharf. St. Louis, Missouri. 1883.

Ste. Genevieve — Missouri's Oldest Settlement

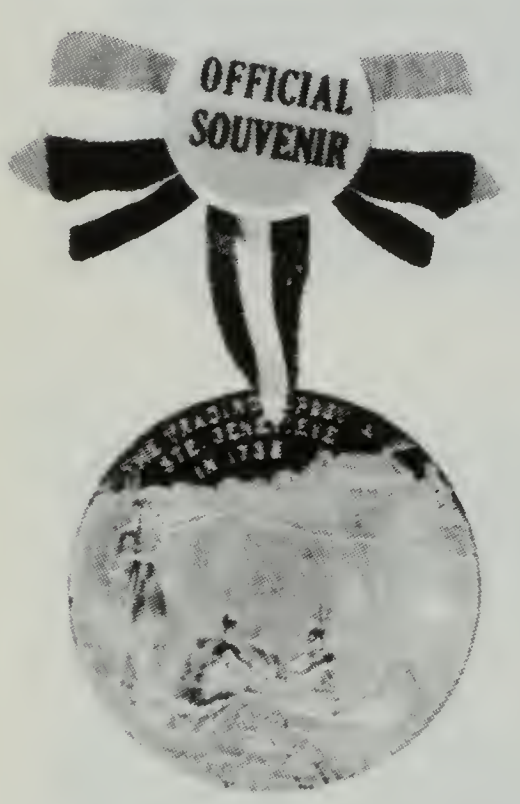
by
Patty Pfefferkorn

Although no positive proof exists, it is believed that Ste. Genevieve was founded in 1735. This is the traditional date of founding. It is debatable because a flood destroyed the town and its records in 1785.

There is a festival coming up in August to commemorate the 250th anniversary of Ste. Genevieve's founding, thus making the founding date 1735. It is known, however, that the town was settled between 1735 and 1750, making it the oldest settlement in Missouri.

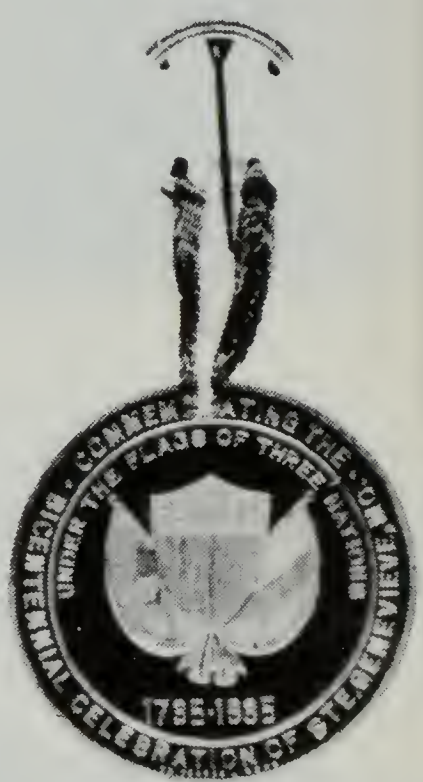
The French originally controlled Ste. Genevieve, then the Spanish after the French and Indian War, and finally, America, after the Louisiana Purchase.

Two commemorative medals show the dates of (1) the founding and (2) the moving of the town.



Obverse
(1735 — founding)

(1785 — moving)



Reverse
(1735 — founding)

Ste. Genevieve retained some of its French heritage by performing some of the old rituals that were customary at that time, such as, on New Year's Eve, masked people or those dressed as Negros would go from house to house with a fiddle

singing an ancient French song (LA GUINOLEE) with unwritten music and traditional words. They sang the song to get food for the King's Ball, held on Twelfth Night. Now, however, the singers ask only for wine.

Holding onto their French background, they established a garrison to defend Ste. Genevieve. It was stationed with regular troops, but only at intervals. In 1788, it was announced that the soldiers could be hired out, although they received no pay. The town had a unique jail. Prisoners obtained leave with the permission and escort of a soldier to run his business affairs, and was provided with whiskey to 'blunt the acuteness of his feelings' while deprived of his freedom.

The population was Catholic, and although it was a French settlement, it was mixed in ethnic backgrounds, including French, Spanish, English, and German.

The flood of 1785 came in the Spring and was known as 'LES GRANDES EAUX' or 'The Great Waters'. Many houses were submerged and the water level reached as high as 15 feet in some areas. The townsfolk had never SEEN such a flood before!!!

The town moved (with some of its original buildings) about 4 miles northwest of the original location, leaving only a 'few scattered houses' on the banks of the Mississippi when floodwaters receeded. The villagers all escaped, but the town wasn't completely abandoned until 1791. The village church remained in old Ste. Genevieve until 1794, when it was finally moved to the new site on the 'little hill'.

Since the first Ste. Genevieve dates back to 1735 (this is local tradition) and was destroyed, and the new site's Ste. Genevieve dates from 1785, there has been much controversy as to whether or not the accepted date of founding should be 1735.

Ste. Genevieve had a profitable fur trade, good salt and lead production, and very rich soil.

The town was a major river transporter, at one time, St. Louis' greatest rival. However, as St. Louis grew, Ste. Genevieve's river business fell off. Afterwards, Ste. Genevieve began shipping ore along a plank road built from the town to Iron Mountain. The road wore out with its long usage, and when the town didn't replace it, the ore was taken to St. Louis instead. Ste. Genevieve was forced to fall back on its farming industry. It was a rough start on this too, because they no longer had slaves to do the planting and harvesting for them, and by the middle of that century, German immigrants began moving in.

Ste. Genevieve had two railroads — the Frisco and the Missouri-Illinois railroad.

For a small fee, a visitor can go back in time to the days of the Creole house — some of which still exist — many restored.

The attractions contain historic information and interesting facts about Ste. Genevieve, such as the Museum with its old documents and the safe robbed by Jesse James, or the Green Tree Tavern with its triangular fire place which opens into three rooms.

Creole houses are plentiful such as the Bolduc house, which is thought to be the most authentically restored and furnished house in the nation and the Amoureaux house, the home of a French nobleman, which contains an antique toy and doll collection.

THE LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

by Frank Shea

Once again I am happy to report that our library holdings have substantially expanded through donations and purchases. The generous donation of Dr. Viktor Muehlenbach has provided us with many high quality European (especially German) sale and auction catalogues. Excellent plates enhance their research value. Additional donors have contributed an array of interesting books, pamphlets, and sale catalogues — both foreign and domestic.

Although a decline in net show receipts has reduced the library allotment, numerous volumes (some general and others quite sophisticated in subject covered) have strengthened nearly every numismatic section within our library. The relatively high value of the U.S. dollar has aided purchases of several exceptional works published in Europe. The books listed below are merely a sampling of this year's acquisitions.

Change and progress are going hand in hand as the current library facility at 5005 South Grand Blvd. is being rearranged to provide more adequate shelf space. Volunteers are still needed to keep the library open on a consistent, regular basis.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Allen, D. .....AN INTRODUCTION TO CELTIC COINS
Beierlein, J.B. .....DIE BAYERISCHEN MUNZEN DES HAUSES WITTELSBACH 1180-1550
Boon, G.C.....WELSH TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY
Bowers, Q.D.....AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE COIN HOBBY IN THE 1930's
Bruce, C.R.II, ed. .....THE COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MEXICAN PAPER MONEY
Calico, F., Calico, X., and Trigo, J. .....MONEDAS ESPANOLAS DESDE JUANA Y CARLOS A ISABEL II. ANOS: 1504 a 1868
Challis, C.E. .....THE TUDOR COINAGE
Ciani, M.L. .....NUMISMATIQUE
Clian-Stefanelli, E.E. .....NUMISMATICC BIBLIOGRAPHY
Davis, D.J. et al. .....EARLY U.S. DIMES 1796-1837
De Mey, J. .....LES MONNAIES DES DUCS DE BRABANT 1106-1467 (N.P.1)
De Mey, J. LES MONNAIES DES SOUVERAINS LUXEMBURGEOIS (N.P.2)
De Mey, J. .....BENELUX 1790-1967 (N.P.3)
De Mey, J. .....LES MONNAIES DE RECKHEIM (N.P.6)
De Mey, J. .....LES MONNAIES DES DUCS DE BRABANT (N.P.7)
De Mey, J. .....DE ZEEUWSE MUNTEN (N.P.8)
De Mey, J.....LES MONNAIES DE NAMUR (N.P.11)
De Mey, J.....LES MONNAIES DE BRABANT 1598-1790 (N.P.18)
De Mey, J. .....LES MONNAIES DU COMTAT VENAISSIN (N.P.19)
De Mey, J. .....LES MONNAIES DU TOURNAISIS (N.P.20)
De Mey, J.....LES MONNAIES D'ALSACE (N.P.23)
De Mey, J.....LES MONNAIES DE STRASBOURG (N.P.24)

De Mey, J. .....LES MONNAIES DE CORSE ET DE PROVENCE (N.P.25)
De Mey, J. .....LES CONTREMARQUES SUR LES MONNAIES (N.P.30)
Duncan Elias, E.R. .....THE ANGLO-GALLIC COINS
Fearon, D. .....SPINK'S CATALOGUE OF BRITISH COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS 1558 TO THE PRESENT DAY
Fox, J. .....ROMAN COINS AND HOW TO COLLECT THEM
Furst von Thurn und Taxis, A. .....DER TIROLER TALER
Gnecchi, E. .....ITALIAN COINAGE MEDIEVAL TO MODERN
Goodacre, H. .....A HANDBOOK OF THE COINAGE OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE
Hackens, T. and Weiller, R., eds. .....PROCEEDINGS OF THE 9TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NUMISMATICS, 2 vols.
Hall, R. .....THE VIKING DIG
Head, B.V. .....COINS OF THE ANCIENTS 700 BC - AD 1
Houyez, R. VALEUR DES MONNAIES ROYALES FRANCOIS I & HENRI IV
Lawrence, R.H. .....MEDALS BY GIOVANNI CAVINO
Mack, R.P. .....THE COINAGE OF ANCIENT BRITAIN
Mackay, J. .....A HISTORY OF MODERN ENGLISH COINAGE HENRY VII TO ELIZABETH II
Menzel, P. .....DEUTSCHE NOTMUNZEN UND SONTIGE GELDERSATZMARKEN 1873-1932
Miles, George C. ....THE COINAGE OF THE UMAYYADS OF SPAIN. 2 vols.
Mitchell, R.A. & Schafer, N. .....STANDARD CATALOG OF DEPRESSION SCRIP OF THE UNITED STATES, THE 1930's INCLUDING CANADA AND MEXICO
Retowski, D.E. .....THE GENOESE-TARTAR COINAGE
Robbert, L.B. .....THE VENETIAN MONEY MARKET 1150-1229
Roseveare, H. .....THE EVOLUTION OF A BRITISH INSTITUTION THE TREASURY
Schon, G. .....DEUTSCHER MUNZKATALOG 18. JAHRHUNDERT
Seaby, P. & Purvey, F.P. .....COINS OF SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND ALL THE ISLANDS, 1984 ed.
Staffieri, G.M. LA MONETAZIONE DI OLBA NELLA CILICIA TRACHERA
Stourm, R. .....BIBLIOGRAPHIE HISTORIQUE DES FINANCES DE LA FRANCE AU DIX-HUITIEME SIECLE
Sutherland, C.H.V. .....ENGLISH COINAGE 600-1900
Trowbridge, R.J. .....CROWNS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
Vives y Escudero, A. .....MONEDAS DE LAS DINASTIAS ARABIGO-ESPANOLAS

Auction Catalogues

DOROTHEUM KNUST-ABTEILUNG	Nos. 286-295	1966-1967
GELDGESCHICHTLICHE NACHRICHTEN	20 catalogues	1969-1971
GLENDINNING & CO.	18 issues	1954-1958; 1964
KARL KRESS	14 catalogues	1965-1973
B. MAX MEHL	8 catalogues	1943-1955
HANS M.F. SCHULMAN	48 catalogues	1958-1970

DUAL LEADERSHIP IN ANCIENT ROME

by

C.E. Rowe

"If the experience of the Roman people were not a matter of history, the practicality of a system of government, in which the supreme power was placed in the hands of two magistrates, elected for the same term of office, could be exercised by each of them at any moment, might well be questioned by any one. However, the system *did* prove a workable one, although the Romans found it wise a few years after the founding of the Republic to modify it slightly by establishing the dictatorship. The incumbent of this office, who was to be appointed at moments of great danger, had no colleague." (1)

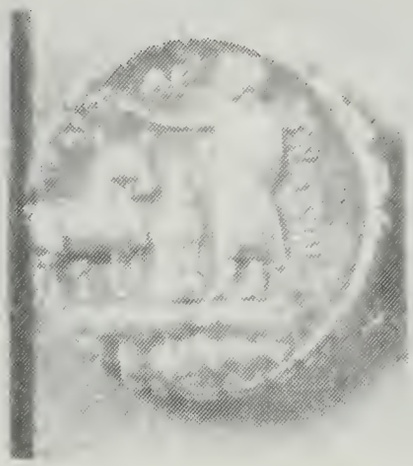
Did the Romans get the idea of having two chief executives from the kingdom of Lacedaemon, in Greece, where there had for generations been two kings ruling simultaneously? We do not know. All we know is that there is a legend that a commission was sent from Rome to Athens to study the system of laws introduced by Solon in that city, and other legal codes. One version of the legend has this commission functioning in 454 B.C., which was fifty years after the establishment of the Republic. Another has it that on the commission was Lucius Junius Brutus "the Ancient," who was one of the first pair of consuls elected after the Tarquin kings were deposed, about 500 B.C., along with Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, whose wife, Lucrece, had been the object of the infamous rape by Sextus Tarquinius. These "consuls" were first called *praetores,* or "leaders," and later *consules,* or "partners."

"Tarquin the Proud reigned for twenty-five years. The whole period of monarchical government, from the founding of Rome to its liberation, was 244 years. After the liberation two consuls were elected by popular vote, under the presidency of the Prefect of the City; the voting was by 'centuries,,' according to the classification of Servius Tullius. The two consuls were Lucius Junius Brutus and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus." (2).

At any rate, our first coin is a Roman Denarius which was struck by Marcus Junius Brutus in 55 B.C. to show the (imaginary) portrait of his reputed ancestor who helped to depose the hated Tarquins. It illustrated his republican feelings more than a decade before he took part in the assassination of Julius Caesar, who was reputed to favor kingship. His sentiment is reinforced by Cicero, when he says in his essay *"De Legibus"* ("On Laws"): "Let there be two holders of kingly authority and inasmuch as they lead and give judgment and take counsel, let them be called leaders, judges and counsellors; in war let them enjoy supreme power, and obey no man; for them let the safety of the people be the highest law." (3).

(This last phrase of Cicero's, in Latin, has become the motto of the State of Missouri: ". . . salus populi suprema lex esto.")

(1) Denarius struck 55 BC by Marcus Junius Brutus
Imaginary portrait of Lucius Junius Brutus, "The Ancient." BRVTVS



(2) Denarius struck 81 BC by A. Postumius Albinus
The Dictator Aulus Postumius sacrificing to Diana before the Battle of Lake Regillus. A.POST.A.F.S.N. ALBIN. "Aulus Postumius Son of Aulus, Grandson of Spurius, Albinus"

The institution of the dictatorship was used only in times of grave emergency. It is a measure of the great respect that Romans had for orderly procedure that it did not degenerate into a cynical grab for power for over four hundred years. "The first incident after the expulsion of the kings which can be accepted as historical is the struggle between Rome and the Latin cities, which culminated in the battle of Lake Regillus . . ." (4). A dictator was appointed for this emergency, Aulus Postumius, who is the hero of MacAulay's famous poem. (5). His supposed descendant, Aulus Postumius A.f.S.n. Albinus ("Son of Aulus, Grandson of Spurius Albinus"), in 81 B.C. gave us a denarius which almost certainly shows his illustrious ancestor sacrificing to Diana on the Aventine Hill in Rome before going out to battle with the Latins.

(We must refer to the events and personages which were referred to by Roman politicians in the First Century B.C. with great caution, because "for the first century or more of the republic contemporary records are completely lacking. Everything of the sort must have been lost when the city was taken by the Gauls in 390.") (6).

The office of the consulate is hardly mentioned by mint officials on the coinage of the Second and First Centuries B.C. These men were patricians who were not slow to point up the merits of their more immediate ancestors for their own political advantage. The designs chosen by these young oligarchs functioning as mint-masters generally were more warlike than administrative. However, in 59 B.C., we find Quintus Pompeius Rufus celebrating the consulship of his two grandfathers, Q. Pompeius Rufus and Lucius Cornelius Sulla, who were consuls in 88 B.C. These are the first two portraits of recent officials to be placed on Roman coins. L. Sulla had become famous for his career of conquest in Asia Minor and for his brutal suppression of political opposition in Rome, which culminated in the massacre at the Colline Gate in which 30,000 Romans were killed, in 82 B.C. Both of these men are featured on the coin with the title "COS" (Consulatus, or Consul).

(3) Denarius, 54 BC, Q. Pompeius Rufus.
Head of the Consul
Q. Pompeius Rufus, 88 BC
RVFVS COS Q.POM.RVFI
"Rufus the Consul.
Quintus Pompeius Son of Rufus"

(4) Denarius, 54 BC, Q. Pompeius Rufus.
Head of the Consul L. Cornelius Sulla
SVLLA COS "Sulla the Consul"

Sulla assumed the dictatorship in 82 B.C. for political purposes, and from this time forward the republican institutions of Rome began to break down under the drive to power of willful politicians. For the next 50 years the government was dominated by powerful individuals, singly or in combinations, whose strength lay in the military forces that they could command. The office of the consulship became a formality that was given out to principal party adherents who could be of most use in supporting the top leader of the moment.

After the confusion of this period of internal strife, Octavianus Caesar in 27 B.C. arrived at a settlement with the Senate in which his carefully selected powers were confirmed, and he became, in effect, the sole ruler of the Roman Empire. He was now to be known as Augustus Caesar. But in his rise to this position he had been careful to select those powers which were compatible with the Roman sense of legality. He left out those forms with which Romans felt uncomfortable: kingship, because of the historical distaste of Romans for kings; dictatorship, perhaps because of its connotations of temporary rule.

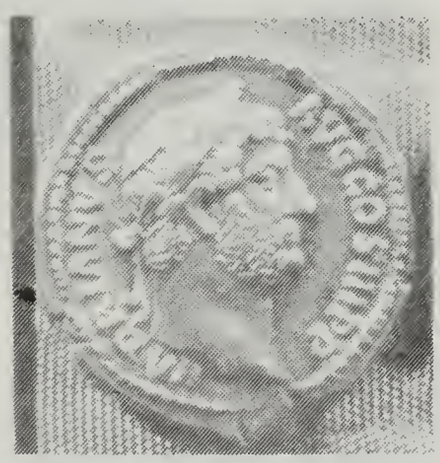
(5) Denarius 12 BC, Cossus Corn. Lentulus.
Head of M. Agrippa with mural and rostral crowns.
M AGRIPPA COS TER COSSVS LENTVLVS
"M. Agrippa Consul for the Third Time. Struck by Cossus Lentulus."

The consulship was an office which Augustus assumed for its prestige and usefulness. After all, the Romans had two consuls for some 475 years, and what could be more natural than for the new Emperor to assume this old office, associating himself with a colleague whom he trusted and knew he could work with? Various of his "lieutenants" were brought with him into this dual function. The most welcome of these was the great general Marcus Agrippa, whose victories by land and sea are commemorated on a denarius on which he wears a dual crown: *mural* (with battlements of a city wall), and *rostral* (with prows of ships). This coin also identifies him as COS, "consul," the title he assumed in 37 and 28 B.C.

Had he survived, Agrippa was undoubtedly slated to succeed Augustus in control of the Empire. After his death, others who were associated with Augustus in the consulship were his sons, Caius and Lucius (boys who were much under the legal age requirement of the title) and finally Tiberius Caesar, who did actually succeed Augustus. Augustus, at his death, was in his 13th consulship, although he had reigned (as we call it) for 41 years after the "settlement" of 27 B.C. So the precedent was set that the consulship no longer needed to be an annual office. Some of the subsequent emperors were satisfied with only a few renewals of the title.

(Our word "reign" derives from the Latin *"rex, regis"* meaning "king." No ancient Roman would have dared to use this word with respect to an emperor. The fiction that Rome was a republic was always maintained. However, later the title *"dominus"* "lord" became accepted, even though that word had originally denoted a master of slaves.)

"Since the theory of the persistence of the republican constitution was of the essence of the principate (we call it the "Empire"), the consuls necessarily lost little of their outward position and dignity under the rule of the Caesars. In the interval between the death or deposition of one princeps (Emperor) and the appointment of another the consuls resumed their normal position as the heads of the State. As the presidents of the Senate, who after A.D. 14 elected them to their office, they directed that high criminal jurisdiction which the Senate of this period assumed . . . the last consul born in private station was Basilius in the East in A.D. 541. But the emperors continued to bear a title for some time longer." (7).



(6) Denarius of Hadrian, AD 134
HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP
"Hadrian Augustus Consul for the Third Time, Father of the Country."

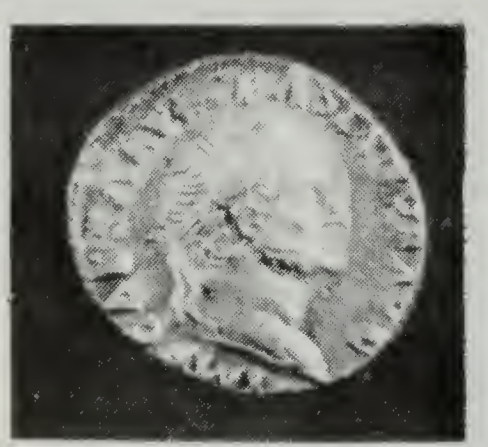
(7) Denarius of Aelius, AD 134
L.AELIVS CAESAR TR.P COS II
"Lucius Aelius Caesar with the Tribunician Power, Consul for the Second Time."

A typical coin which shows the title of the consulship as assumed by an emperor is a denarius of Hadrian, A.D. 134. The colleague whom he took into his administration, both as consul and as co-emperor, or Augustus, was Aelius Verus, who is shown with his title as consul.

The burden of administration of the vast Roman Empire began to weigh on the emperors fairly early in its history. These men after all were often men of quite small stature either as administrators or as soldiers. The problem with the consulship was that it was too limited in concept to be an adequate vehicle for broad administrative commissions.

This was felt initially by the first emperor, Caesar Augustus. "Thus Augustus, after all his fairer prospects had been snatched from him by untimely deaths, rested his last hopes on Tiberius, obtained for his adopted son the censorial and tribunitian powers, and dictated a law by which the future prince was invested with an authority equal to his own over the provinces and the armies." (8).

It seems natural to us after so many centuries during which mankind has gotten used to dynastic kings, for the ruler to appoint his adopted or his natural son as his successor. But it was new to the Romans, many of whom still had in mind republican ideals. The first emperor to appoint a natural son was Vespasian, which he did in A.D. 70. "Titus was adored by the eastern legions, which, under his command, had recently achieved the conquest of Judaea . . . the prudent monarch associated Titus to the full powers of the imperial dignity; and the grateful son ever approved himself the humble and faithful minister of so indulgent a father." (9). Our coins show Vespasian and Titus.



(8) Denarius of Vespasian, AD 70
IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG
"Imperator Caesar Vespasianus Augustus"

(9) Denarius of Titus, AD 80
IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M
"Imperator Titus Caesar Vespasian Augustus Chief Priest."

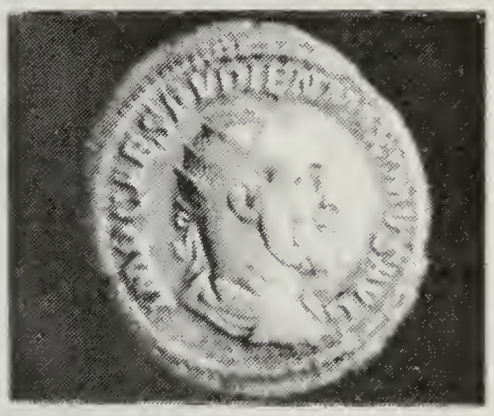
It seems to have been an occupational failing of the Roman patrician class that they did not have many children. (Some have suggested lead poisoning as a possible reason, because of the use of lead cooking vessels in upper class households). So it was necessary for emperors to adopt individuals whom they trusted if no natural son was available, as in the case of Augustus. One of these adoptions was that of Marcus Aurelius, who was given office by Antoninus Pius at a fairly early age. The coins shown illustrate respective titles of the two men, Pius in his mature age, and Marcus as a young man, in A.D. 140.

(10) Denarius of Antoninus Pius, AD 140 ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TR P COS III "Antoninus Augustus Pius with the Tribunician Power, Consul for the Third Time."

(11) Denarius of Antoninus Pius, AD 140 AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS "Aurelius Caesar Augustus Son of Pius, Consul."

The Empire was ruled in the next century by various father-son combinations when family circumstances permitted: Marcus/Commodus; Severus/Caracalla; Maximinus/Maximus. Perhaps these pairs were not so much collaborative as that they adhered to the old principle of dynastic rule. One collaborative pair, which harked back to the old Roman idea of dual administration was the appointment by the Senate of Balbinus and Pupienus, two elderly senators, who, in an hour of desperation were expected to overcome Maximinus, a despotic general who had seized power in A.D. 235. As with the ancient consuls, these men were supposed to divide the civil and military administration. Although Maximinus was killed in the subsequent battle, the two emperors were also murdered by the Praetorian guard, who proclaimed as sole ruler a youth named Gordianus, thus ending the collaborative administration. Coins of the co-emperors, Balbinus and Pupienus, are shown.

(12) Antoninianus of Balbinus, AD 238 IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG "Imperator Caesar Decimus Caelius Balbinus Augustus."



(13) Antoninianus of Pupienus, AD 238 IMP CAES PVPIENVS MAXIMVS AVG "Imperator Caesar Pupienus the Great, Augustus."

After some sixty years of struggling with military upstarts as emperors, a man strong enough to control the government finally arose, in the person of the emperor Diocletian. As a part of his reform of the administration, in A.D. 284, he appointed a colleague to divide the imperial powers with him. This was the able general named Maximianus, who took office in A.D. 287. The joint rule lasted until both rulers abdicated by prior agreement in A.D. 305, in favor of

their subordinate Caesars, Constantius and Galerius, who had been trained to succeed them. The coins shown present the colleague emperors in their formal robes at the time of their abdication.

(14) Follis of Diocletian, AD 305
DN DIOCLETIANO FELICISSIMO
SEN AVG "To Our Lord Diocletian
Most Fortunate Senior Augustus."

(15) Follis of Maximian, AD 305
DN MAXIMIANO FELICISSIMO
SEN AVG "To Our Lord Maximian
Most Fortunate Senior Augustus."

These emperors introduced the idea of "tetrarchy" in which each pair of emperors would train a pair of subordinates, who were to be ready to succeed them. This grand scheme would have provided the Roman Empire with a succession of able and well-trained colleagues in the true old Roman tradition of dual administrators.

Unfortunately, time had made the ancient tradition unworkable in the face of the dominance of armies led by power-hungry leaders. In the civil wars that spread over the Empire, the concept of a just, equitable, and reasonable regime faded. Finally it was necessary for one dominant leader to take over the imperial power as sole ruler, and the ideal of dual administration faded forever. This man was Constantine the Great, whose portrait is shown on a follis, and who became Augustus in A.D. 308.

(16) Follis of Constantine the Great, AD 313
IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG
"Imperator Constantine Augustus."

While the government remained in the hands of a sole ruler throughout the remainder of the existence of the Roman Empire and then through the Byzantine Empire, the office of the consulship continued, but it was now reduced to a ceremonial function of no political importance.

Thus, the Romans developed a dual system of elected chief administrators which worked for them for over 400 years. The office continued in more ceremonial and subordinate form during the next 500 years of the Empire, during which time the actual rulers at times adopted similar forms in their appointment of successors and partners in government. Perhaps a study of the American Founding Fathers' writings at the time of the organization of the government of the United States of America would show that they were also aware of the Roman experience, and that they decided to improve on it by providing two elected officials for each four-year term, but by subordinating one to the other, and carefully defining their duties of the offices of President and Vice-President.

Bibliography

The Cambridge Ancient History, V. VII, Part II, p. 24. Cambridge University Press, London, 1966.

Livy, *The Early History of Rome, 1.60. Penguin Classics, Baltimore, 1960.*

The Cambridge Ancient History, op. cit. Part I, p. 408.

Ibid., p. 487.

MacAulay, Thomas Babington, *Lays of Ancient Rome & Miscellaneous Essays and Poems, Everyman's Library, London, 1968.*

The Cambridge Ancient History, op. cit. Part II, p. 24.

Encyclopedia Britannica, ed. 1958, V. 6, p. 325. Chicago.

Gibbon, Edward, *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, V. I, p. 310. Bigelow, Brown & Co., New York, 1845.*

Ibid., same page.

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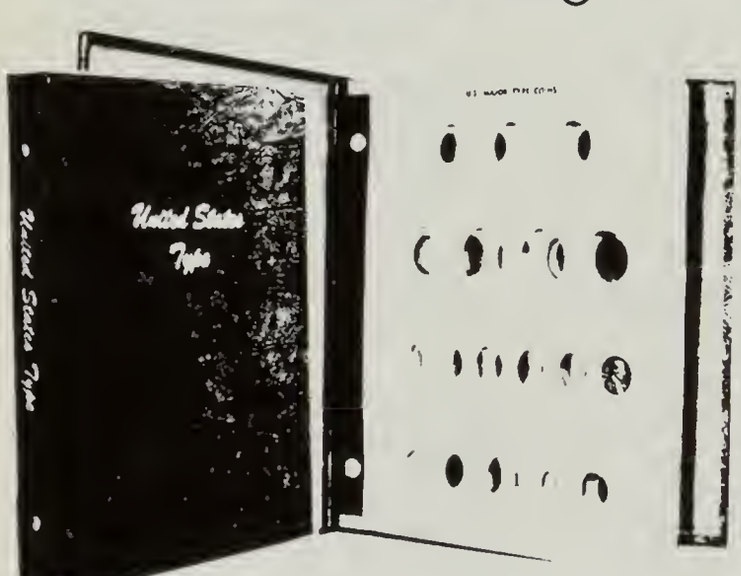

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ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR ELONGATED COINS

a cross-referenced checklist

One of the most frequently seen World's Fair collectibles is the rolled or elongated cent. Although not as prolific in number of types or quantities issued as those from the 1933 Chicago Century of Progress, the St. Louis World's Fair elongateds offer a wide variety of designs and collectibility ranging from common to rare.

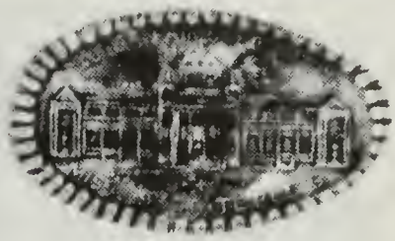
The following listing is a comparison of all SLWF rolled coins as reported in the three standard references. The under-coin is an Indian Head cent unless otherwise stated. Rarity is given as follows: C = common; S = scarce; VS = very scarce to rare. * indicates rerolls have been reported. MGP

Palace of Manufactures

Palace of Varied Industries

✓	Legend/Design	Rarity	Catalogue Numbers Martin-Dow	Krueger	Eglit
____	**Administration Bldg.**	C	1	400	103
____	**Electricity Building Festival Hall & Central Cascades**	VS	5	404	—
____	(vertical bar of 4 does not touch roof of Hall)	C	9	406	99
____	(ditto - on 10¢)	VS	—	407	—
____	(vertical bar of 4 touches roof of Hall)	C	9a	409	—
____	(doubled die)	C	9b	—	—
____	(on large cent)	VS	—	—	113
____	**F L T Holy Bible 1904**	C	25	428	—
____	**Forestry Fish & Game Hall's 151 Wabash Ave. Chicago**	C	7	409	104
____	(on nickel 5¢)	VS	23	425	—

U.S. Government Bld'g



Missouri State Bld'g

	Legend/Design	Rarity	Catalogue Numbers Martin-Dow	Krueger	Eglit
	Louisiana Purchase Monument				
____	*(Indian Head cent)	C	22	424	112
____	(on large cent)	VS	—	—	111
	Lucky Cent 1904				
____	(on Indian Head cent)	C	24	426	—
____	(on 10¢)	S	—	427	—
____	**Missouri State Bld'g**	C	14	415	105
____	**Missouri/State Building**	C	15	416	106
____	**On the Pike**	S	17	417	110
____	***Palace of Agriculture**	C	2	401	—
____	**Palace of Art**	C	3	402	—
____	**Palace of Education**	S	4	403	107
____	**Palace of Electricity**	C	6	405	—
____	**Palace of Horticulture**	C	8	410	100
____	**Palace of Liberal Arts**	C	10	411	101
____	**Palace of Machinery**	C	11	412	108
____	**Palace of Manufactures**	C	12	413	—
____	**Palace of Mines & Metallurgy**	C	13	414	97
	Palace of Transportation				
____	(Indian Head cent)	C	18	419	—
____	(aluminum planchet)	VS	—	420	—
____	**Palace of Varied Industries**	C	21	423	—
____	**The Pike Souvenir**	VS	16	418	102
____	**U.S. Government Bld'g.** (denticle border)	C	19	421	109
____	**U.S. Government Building** (rope border)	S	20	422	—

CHECKLIST OF MATERIALS ON UNITED STATES MEDALS, TOKENS, AND OTHER EXONUMIA

By Daniel North

The following is the fifth geographic listing of numismatic references available from the Missouri Numismatic Library, 5005 South Grand, St. Louis, MO 63111; telephone 314-481-7630. Borrowers are asked to contact the Library in advance.

This checklist is divided into several subject areas for the user's convenience. It is intended to inform members not only of the resources that the Library has, but also, by implication, what it does not have but needs. The Library, therefore, solicits and gratefully welcomes donations of materials by its members, as well as suggestions for new materials to be purchased.

MEDALS

GENERAL AND HISTORICAL

Belden, Bauman L.

Indian peace medals issued in the United States.

Reprint of the 1927 ed.

New Grilford, CT: N.F. Flayderman & .Co., 1966 (2nd printing, 1972).

46 pp., plus 22 pp. photographic plates.

Betts, C. Wyllys.

American colonial history illustrated by contemporary medals. Reprint of the 1894 ed.

(viii), 332 pp.

MNL has 2 reprint eds.:
—Winnipeg: Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute, 1964;
—Boston, MA: Quarterman Publishers, Inc., 1972, with addition pp. 333-369, consisting of photogrphic plates and price guide by Leonard H. Finn.

Frazier, Arthur H.

Joseph Saxton and his contributions to the medal ruling and photographic arts.

Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1975.

iv, 17 pp., photographic illus.

Furst, Moritz

Medals made in America. Reprinted from *The Numismatist.*

n.p.: American Numismatic Association, 1954.

(13 pp.), photographic illus.

Hibler, Harold E.

So-called dollars; an illustrated standard catalog with valuations, by Harold E. Hibler and Charles V. Kappen. New York: Coin and Currency Institute, 1963.

xi, 156 pp. Photographic illus.; plus inserted current valuations price supplement 123 pp., 1978.

Julian, R.W.

Medals of the United States Mint; the first century, 1792-1892. Edited by N. Neil Harris.

El Cajon, CA: Token and Medal Society, Inc., 1977

xlvii, 424 pp., photographic illus.

Kenney, Richard D.

Early American medalists and die-sinkers prior to the Civil War.

New York: Wayte Raymond, 1954.

(The Coin Collector's Journal, Vol. 21, No. 1, Whole No. 153, January-February, 1954)

24 pp., photographic illus.

2 copies, incl. one autographed by author.

Kienast, Gunter W.

The medals of Karl Goetz. Cleveland, Ohio: Artus Company, 1967.

284 pp. photographic illus. pp. 119-274 are plates, illustrations all 633 of Goetz's medals.

Loubat, J.F.

The medallic history of the United States of America, 1776-1876, with 170 etchings by Jules Jacquemart. Reprint of 1878 ed.

New Milford, CT: N. Flayderman & Co., Inc., 1967.

lxxxii, 460 pp., plus 86 plates, and index.

Medals of the United States Mint, Department of the Treasury, the Honorable Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint.

Revised 1972 by Captain Kenneth M. Failor, USNR, and Eleonora Hayden.

Washington, D.C.: USGPO, 1972

vi, 312 pp., photographic illus.

3 copies

Pond, Shepard

Medals of Massachusetts Bay Tercenterary.

Reprinted from *The Numismatists,* Vol. 44, No. 6, June, 1931.

36 pp., photographic illus.

2 copies

Prime, W.C.

Coins, medals, and seals, ancient and modern. Illustrated and described. With a sketch of the history of coins and coinage, instructions for young collectors, tables of comparative rarity, price list of English and American coins, medals and tokens, etc., etc.

New York: Harper & Brothers, 1864

292 pp. line drawings

Svarstad, Carsten

Medals of actors, singers & dancers.

London: Spink & Son Ltd., 1963.

26 pp., photographic illus.

PRESIDENTIAL AND POLITICAL

Baker, W.S.

Medallic portraits of Washington, with historical and critical notes and a descriptive catalogue of the coins medals tokens and cards.

Reprint of 1885 Philadelphia ed.

Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 1965

252 pp., with Addenda of locations, 14 pp. of photographic plates (including pieces not mentioned by Baker), and price list and rarity guide.

Douglas, Susan H.

George Washington medals of 1889.

Reprinted from The Numismatist, 1949.

32 pp., photographic illus.

Dusterberg, Richard B.

The official inaugural medals of the presidents of the United States.

Cincinnati, Ohio: Medallion Press.

1st ed., 1971: viii, 107 pp., photographic illus.
2nd ed., 1976: iv, 140 pp., photographic illus.

"Medals authorized by the inaugural committee to commemorate the inauguration of America's Presidents."

Elder, Thomas L.

The medals and tokens of Henry Clay; an address delivered before the American Numismatic Society, January meeting, 1918.

[New York: ANS, 1918 ?]

15 pp., photographic illus.

MacNeil, Neil

The President's medal, 1789-1977.

New York: Clarkson N. Potter, 1977.

160 pp., photographic illus. 2 copies

Mayhew, Aubrey.

The world's tribute to John F. Kennedy in medallic art.

New York: Morrow, 1966.

xxvi, 191 pp., with inserted 1966-1967 price list; photographic illus.

"Medals, coins and tokens — an illustrated standard reference."

Rochette, Edward C.

The medallic portraits of John F. Kennedy (a study of Kennediana) with historical and critical notes and a descriptive catalogue of the coins, medals, tokens and store cards struck in his name.

Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 1966.

188 pp., photographic illus.

Copy autographed by author.

Satterlee, Alfred H.

An arrangement of medals and tokens, struck in honor of the president of the United States, and of the presidential candidates, from the administration of John Adams to that of Abraham Lincoln, inclusive.

Reprint of 1862 ed.

Rochester, NY: Lenard L. Babin, 1962

84 pp., Descriptions of 357 medals; no illus.

Sullivan, Edmund B.

American political badges and medalets.

Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, 1981.

ix, 646 pp., photographic illus.

"A revised edition of J. Doyle Dewitt's *A Century of Campaign Buttons 1789-1889,* published in 1959 ..."

Zerbe, Farran

Bryan Money; tokens of the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900 — comparative and satirical.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* Vol. 39, No. 7, July, 1926.

n.p.: [American Numismatic Association], 1961.

pr. of pp. 313-384.

TOKENS
GENERAL AND HISTORICAL

The best of *Token Topics*

Edited by Stephen P. Alpert. Contributing authors: Stephen P. Alpert, John M. Barnes, Robert B. Carter, Robert W. Kubach, Robert M. Ritterbrand.

l s Angeles, CA: Stephen P. Alpert, 1983

[iv], 87 pp.

"Highlights from the first 100 issues of Token Topics (1966-1982), the bimonthly publication of The California Association of Token Collectors, founded 1957."

Fuld, George

Token collector's pages, by George and Melvin Fuld.

Boston, MA: Quarterman Publications, 1972. (Gleanings from *The Numismatist, 3)*

[vii], 255 pp.

"Originally published in 87 issues of *The Numismatist* between February 1948 and October 1971." Photographic illus. 2 copies.

Ruggeri, Sam

Index to TAMS-listed maverick tokens.

Canton, Ohio; Author, 1982.

286 pp., No. 97 of 200 copies.

Autographed by author.

Indexes attributions made for 10,202 maverick tokens listed in TAMS journal issues between 1965 and 1981.

A survey of American trade tokens;

An anthology edited by David E. Schenkman Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, 1975. (Gleanings from *The Numismatist,* 6)

xii, 493 pp., illus.

Reprints of articles publ. in *The Numismatist,* 1902-1968, with price guide by David E. Schenkman, pp. 467-493.

TOKENS CATALOGUED BY ERA

PRIOR TO 1861

Fauver, L.B.

Exonumia symbolism & classification; a catalogue of kettle pieces and an examination of the symbolism and classification of kettle pieces and of American exonumia of the hard times, compromise, and Civil War periods.

Menlo Park, CA: Oak Grove Publications, 1982.

xvii, 350 pp., photographic illus.

Hard Times Tokens

Price catalog of United States hard times tokens.

Chicago, IL: Hewitt Bros. Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, n.d. [196 — ?]

[68 pp.] Catalog of 183 varieties, with line drawing illus. 3 copies

Raymond, Wayte

Early New York City and State merchants' tokens, 1789-1850.

New York: Wayte Raymond, Inc., 1936.

24 pp., photographic illus. Unpriced.

Rulau, Russell

Early American tokens; a catalog of the merchant and related tokens of colonial and early republican America from 1700 to 1832.

Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 1981.

36 pp., photographic illus.

Rulau, Russell

Hard times tokens, a complete revision and enlargement of Lyman H. Low's 1899 classic reference.

Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 1980.

64 pp., photographic illus. 2 copies

Rulau, Russell

U.S. Merchant tokens, 1845-1860. 1st ed.

Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 1982.

128 pp., photographic illus.

"A catalog of the unofficial coinage of America from the end of the Hard Times to the eve of the Civil War. Includes many advertising and business promotion pieces."

CIVIL WAR AND LATER (1861-1900)

Criswell, Grover

The official guide to Confederate money & civil war tokens, tradesmen & patriotic; by Grover Criswell & Herb Romerstien; Hal. L. Cohen, Design & Editorial.

New York: HC Publisher, 1971.

144 pp., photographic illus., with grade and price listings.

Curto, James J.
Indian and post trader tokens; our frontier coinage.
Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* 1956-1957.
[21 pp.], photographic illus.

Curto, James J.
Sutler issues of the Civil War; a supplement listing with other related issues.
Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* 1963.
25 pp., photographic illus.

Curto, James J.
Sutlers and their tokens, 1861-1866. (The Rebellion tokens of the United States);
Reprinted from *The Numismatist, 1962.*
37 pp., photographic illus. 2 copies, var.

Fuld, George
Patriotic Civil War tokens, by George and Melvin Fuld. 4th ed., revised.
Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 1982.
x, 359 pp. Photographic illus. and plates.

Fuld, George
U.S. Civil War Store cards, [by] George and Melvin Fuld. 2nd ed.
Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, 1975.
vi, 615 pp. Bd. with: Catalog of unlisted Civil War store cards in the collections of the American Numismatic Society, compiled by Jon Harris, 30 pp.

Haggenjos, Raymond
Indiana Civil War tokens; reprinted from the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine. n.p., n.d.
29 pp., photographic illus.

Lord, Francis A.
Civil War sutlers and their wares.
New York, etc.: Thomas Yoseloff, 1969.
162 pp.; photographic illus.

Rulau, Russell.
U.S. trade tokens 1866-1889; includes unlisted 1861-1865 tokens. 1st ed.
Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 1983.
224 pp., photographic illus.
"A catalogue of the private coinage and advertising tokens of an industrializing America, from the close of the Civil War to the centennial of Washington's inaugural. With sections on mavericks and confusing British and Canadian pieces."

Schenkman, David E.
Tokens & medals commemorating the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac.
Hampton, VA: Virginia Numismatic Association, 1979.
[23 pp.], photographic illus.

Slabaugh, Arlie R.
American centennial tokens and medals, size 12 and 14 issued by Lingg and Company.
Tecumseh, MI: Paul A. Cunningham, 1981
76 pp., photographic illus., with grade and price lists.

Wright, Benjamin P.
American business tokens.
Boston, MA: Quarterman Publications, 1972. (Gleanings from *The Numismatist,* 1)
225 pp. Reprint of 1898-1901 serial ed. from *The Numismatist,* with new index and price guide by David E. Schenkman. Also injected "Index Guide" (subject index) by Patrick D. Hogan, 1978, printed in TAMS Journal, June 1978, pp. 103-107, 129.

TOKENS CATALOGUED GEOGRAPHICALLY

Album, Stephen
California '76; tokens & medals of the American Revolution Bicentennial, by Stephen Album, Duane H. Feisel.
Los Altos, CA: Western States Token Society, 1980.
xviii, 141 pp. Photographe illus-
2 copies

Album, Stephen
Catalogue of California merchants tokens. 2 vols.; plus first supplement.
Berkeley, CA: Author, 1971-1974; 1975.
v. 1: Northern California
v. 2: Southern California and the County of San Francisco.
First Supplement: publ. 1975, 108 pp.

Benice, Ronald J.
Alaska tokens.
El Cajon, CA: Token and Medal society, 1979.
208 pp. photographic illus.

Campbell, Harry F.
Campbells tokens of Utah.

Salt Lake City, Utah: Author, 1980.

392 pp., illus. ("pictures are from rubbings"). Autographed by author.

Clark, C. R.
Florida trade tokens; a catalogue containing detailed descriptions for the known metal, hard rubber, fiber, and plastic trade tokens used from the 1880's to 1979. The rarity is given for all except the modern tokens of the past twenty years.

1st ed.

St. Petersburg, FL: Author, 1980.

ix, 287 pp., some photographic illus.

Cunningham, Paul E.
Michigan merchant money.

n. p., author, 1977.

unnumbered - Mimeographed.

Curto, James J.
Michigan depression scrip of the 1930's.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* 1949.

35 pp., photographic illus.

Feisel, Duane H.
California trade tokens place names, [by] Duane H. Feisel, Stephen Album. 2d ed.

Palo Alto, CA: Duane H. Feisel, 1973.

67 pp., line drawings

Ferguson, Lewis K.
Iowa trade tokens.

El Cajon, CA: Token and Medal Soceity, 1984.

520 pp. Some photographic illus.

Ferguson, Lewis K.
Trade tokens of Iowa.

Ames, Iowa: Author, 1972.

394 pp., no illus. Bound with 1973-1974 combined supplements, 70 pp.

Fowler, William E.
Second supplement to the trade tokens of Texas, by William E. Fowler and Jonn H. Ribbe. (*TAMS Journal,* vol. 24 no. 2 (part 2), 1984)

El Cajon, CA: Token and Medal Society, 1984.

126 pp., photographic illus. Main work and 1st suppl. appeared as *TAMS Journal,* vol. 13 no. 2, part 2, April, 1973, and vol. 19 no. 1, part 2, Feb., 1979.

Gould, Maurice M.
Alaska's coinage through the years. Revised 2d ed., by Maruice M. Gould, Kenneth Bressett, Kaye and Nancy Dethridge.

Racine, WI: Whitman Publ. Co., 1965

176 pp. photographic illus. 3 copies.

"An illustrated catalog listing tokens used as money by pioneer Alaskans plus comemorative medals, souvenir tokens and medals"

Hewitt, Lee F.
Nevada gaming tokens; compled by Lee F. Hewitt with co-operation of Wiliam Williges and Agnar Wahlberg.

Chicago, IL: Hewitt Bros., 1968.

20 pp., photographic illus., with table of mintages. 2 copies

Hill, Eddy M.
A tentative listing of exonumia of Shreveport-Bossier City, Louisiana (including Barksdale Air Force Base).

Vol. 1. Bossier City, LA: Hill Publ. Co., 1974

v. 1 11 pp. No illus.; rarity scale.
"A descriptive listing of trade tokens, wooden nickels, medals, encased cents, transportation tokens, military tokens that were once issued for use in Shreveport-Bossier City, Louisiana."

Johnson, Byron.
A trial listing of Washington State scrip, by Northwest Token and Medal Society.

n. p., The Society, 1979.

Unnumbered, with photocopy illus.

Kappen, Charles V.
California tokens; edited by N. Neil Harris.

El Cajon, CA: Token and Medal Society, 1976.

xxiv, 746 pp., some photographic illus. Also separate "Errata and maverick suppliment," 44 pp., by C. V. Kappen, 1978.

Kappen, Charles V.
Tokens and trade coupons of Carroll County [Arkansas]

[San Jose, CA: Author, 1979]

15 pp., photographic illus.

? offprint from "the Historical Society's quarterly," vol. 24 nos. 3 - 4, (Autumn -Winter, 1979)

Medcalf, Gordon

Hawaiian money and medals, [by] Gordon Medcalf, Robert Fong. 1st ed.

Kailua, Hawaii: Numismatics Hawaii Inc., 1967.

43 pp., plus 10 pp. photographic plates.

"An illustrated price catalog of Hawaiian money, medals, orders, and tokens."

Schell, Frank R.

Idaho merchants' tokens (1865-1967).

1st ed.

Twin Falls, Idaho: Author, 1967.

Unnumbered, photographic illus. 2 copies, of which one autographed by author.
Rarity changes inserted in one copy.

Schell, Frank R.

Idaho merchants' tokens, 1865-1970.

2d ed.

Twin Falls, Idaho: Author, 1970.

x, 73 pp. Photocopy illus.

Schenkman, David E.

Merchant tokens of Washington, D. C.

Bryans Road, MD: Jade House Publications, 1982.

80 pp., photographic illus.

Storer, Malcolm.

Numismatics of Massachusetts.

Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, 1981.

xvii, 319 pp. Reprint of 1923 ed., with 38 pp. of photographic plates.

Theele, Henry C.

Funny money in the footprints of history; a numismatic chronicle of Green Bay & Brown County 1835 to 1984; state banknotes, merchant tokens, national currency notes, encased pennies, medals, breweries & soda bottlers; souvenir of Numismatists of Wisconsin State Convention, April 14 and 15, 1984.
[Green Bay, WI: Nicolet Coin Club, 1984]

71 pp.

Vacketta, Ore H.

Catalogue of Illinois trade tokens; comprising a detailed listing of merchants trade tokens of Illinois. Vol One (= First ed.)

Westville, IL: Author, 1973.

xxxiii, 330 pp., photographic illus. 2 copies.

Vacketta, Ore H.

Trade tokens of Illinois; a catalog of detailed listings of merchant trade tokens of Illinois - 2d ed. (= Vol. II)

Rockford, IL: World Exonumia, Rich Hartzog, 1983.

xxxviii, 550 pp., photographic illus.

Wagaman, Lloyd E.

Indiana trade tokens. 1st ed.

Fairfield, OH: Indiana - Kentucky - Ohio Token and Medal Society, 1981.

vvi, 302 pp.; several pp. of photographic plates throughout the text. Autographed by author.

Walker, Lloyd C.

Catalog of Oklahoma tokens; features a listing of all known tokens issued in the Indian Nations, Oklahoma to Indian Territory, & the state of Oklahoma; "Okie-Good-Fers."

Lawton, OK: Published by the author as Okie-Anna Collectibles, 1978.

Wright, Jim

Colorado merchants' tokens; supplement 1, by Jim Wright, Lee Nott.

Colesbrook, NH: Lee Nott; Westminster, CO: Jim Wright, 1979.

74 pp., with inserted rarity tables.

TOKENS CATALOGUED BY USE OR OCCUPATION

GENERAL CATEGORIES

Alpert, Stephen P.

Amusement tokens of the United States and Canada, by Stephen P. Alpert and Kenneth E. Smith.

Long Beach, CA: Mead Company, 1979.

136 pp., photographic illus.

Alpert, Stephen P.

Video arcade, pinball, slot machine, and other amusement tokens of North America.

1st ed., compiled and edited by Stephen P. Albert and Kenneth E. Smith.

Redondo Beach, CA: Amusement Token Collectors Association, 1984.

254 pp., no illus.

Coffee, John M.

Real estate tokens, 1973, by John M. Coffee, Jr.

Boston, MA: American Vecturist Association, 1973

64 pp., Photographic illus., priced.

Di Bella, Emil

Checklist and guide to sales tax tokens. 3rd ed., revised.

Bronx, NY: Author 1971.

[16 pp.] 2 copies.

Earl, Frank

Frank Earl's slotted, grooved & punched; a handbook of U.S. security telephone tokens.

Jackson, CA: Earl Enterprises, 1979.

Unnumbered.

O'Hanlon, Thomas

Who wins marketing promotion games? Xerocopy from *Fortune,* Feb., 1969, pp. 104-109, 185-187.

Pfefferkorn, Michael G.

Chits, chiselers and funny money; a history and catalogue of United States sales tax tokens, receipts and punch cards, by Michael G. Pfefferkorn and Jerry F. Schimmel.

Amherst, NY: Scorpion Publishers, 1977.

xi, 242 pp., plus 24 pp. photographic plates, and inserted price list/checklist, 27 pp.

Pollack, Foster B.

Pollack's Catalogue of Hickey Brothers trade checks, compiled and published by Foster B. Pollack.

New York: Author, 1967.

iii., 27 pp., plus 18 pp. photographic plates, 2 copies.

Schimmel, Jerry F.

Food stamp change token stores; a nationwide and territorial listing of stores known to have issued food stamp change tokens.

San Francisco, CA: Author, 1980.

iii, 101 pp. No illus. Autographed by author.

Schimmel, Jerry F.

U.S. state issue sales tax tokens. Photographs by Syd Joseph and Duane Feisel.

Azusa, CA: American Tax Token Society, 1973.

[20 pp.] 4 copies, of which one autographed by author.

COAL COMPANY SCRIP

Brown, Stuart E.

Scrip; trade tokens issued by United States coal mining companies and company stores, compiled by Stuart E. Brown, Jr.

Berryville, VA: Virginia Book Co., 1978.

vi, 370 pp. photographic and other illus. and plates.

Dodrill, Gordon.

20,000 coal company stores in the United States, Mexico and Canada; 750 illustrated tokens.

Pittsburgh, PA: Author, 1971.

[x], 287 pp.

"20,000 listings from 1903 to 1958; 55 years of all known company stores; ... all known store tokens listed; all 20 thousand listings are priced; length of operating & number of employees gives token rarity."

Edkins, Donald O.

Edkins' catalogue of United States coal company store scrip (tokens). 1st ed.

n.p.: Catalogue Committee, National Scrip Collectors Association, 1977.

xxiii, 462 pp., plus 19 pp. photographic plates.

Johnson, Ole S.

The industrial store, its history, operations and economic significance.

Atlanta, GA: Division of Research, School of Business Administration, Atlanta Division, University of Georgia, 1952.

xv, 171 pp.

MILITARY

Belden, Bauman L.

United States war medals. Reprint of the 1916 edition.

Greenwich, CT: Norm Flayderman, 1962.

72 pp., photographic illus.; plus 10 pp. photographic plates.

Curto, James J.

Military tokens of the United States, 1866-1978. Book II.

[Tecumseh, MI: Paul A. Cunningham, 1978]

116 pp., photographic illus.

Curto, James J.

Post exchange, canteen and other military tokens. Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* 1962.

41 pp., photographic illus.

Curto, James J.

A revised check list and valuation of military tokens of the United States 1866-1969. Book I.

Tecumseh, MI: Ed. and Publ. by Paul A. Cunningham, 1981.

vi., 86 pp. photographic illus.

Hill, Ruth W.

A trial listing of military chits.

St. Louis, MO: Author, 1969.

[40 pp.], inc. 14 pp. photographic plates.

Kisch, Guido

War prisoner money and medals. Reprinted from *The Numismatist.*

n.p.: [American Numismatic Association], 1963

24 pp., photographic illus.

Slabaugh, Arlie R.

Prisoner of war monies and medals; a priced catalog for collectors from the 18th century to the present. 2nd ed.

Chicago, IL: Hewitt Bros. Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, 1966.

80 pp., photographic illus.

TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED

Atwood, Roland C.

Atwoods catalogue of United States and Canadian transportation tokens.

Boston, MA: American Vecturist Association.

MNL has: 1958 rev. ed. (2 copies); end ed., 1963 (2 copies); Supplement No. 3 for 1963 ed. (covering 1963-1967), comp. by Foster B. Pollack; 1973 supplement (1970-1973) to 3rd ed., 1970 (2 copies); 1977 supplement (1970-1977) to 3rd ed., 1970; and 4th ed., 2 vols., 1983 (called the Atwood-Coffee catalogue ..., comp. and ed. by John M. Coffee and Harold V. Ford).

Feisel, Duane H.

Feisel's catalogue of parking tokens of the world, 1966.

Boston: American Vecturist Association, 1966.

xviii, 142 pp. Photogrphic illus., with prices and identification key.

Feisel, Duane H.

Feisel's catalogue of parking tokens of the world. 2nd ed.

Palo Alto, CA: Author, 1973.

xx, 243 pp., photographic illus.

Ford, Harold V.

Car wash tokens, by Harold V. Ford and John M. Coffee, Jr.,

Boston, MA: American Vecturist Association, 1974.

107 pp., plus 10 pp. photographic plates.

Ford, Harold V.

Ford's catalogue of car wash tokens. Second ed.

Palo Alto, CA: Edited and published by Duane H. Feisel, 1971.

[xii], 97 pp. Few drawing illus. Arranged alphabetically by state and city, with token finder index. Unpriced.

Morgenthau, Bernard

Checklist of U.S. Transportation tokens.

Chicago: Hewitt Brothers, 1944.

70 pp. No illus. Arranged alphabetically, by name of city and issuer. Unpriced.

Smith, Kenneth E.

Catalogue of world ferry, ship and canal transportation tokens and passes.

First edition 1981, compiled and edited by Kenneth E. Smith and Kirk S. Smith.

Redondo Beach, CA: Distributed through Kenneth E. Smith, 1981.

202 pp. Photographic illus.

Smith, Kenneth E.

Catalogue of world transportation tokens and passes, except North America.

Compiled and edited by Kenneth E. Smith. 1st ed.

Redondo Beach, CA: Distributed through Kenneth E. Smith, 1967.

xviii, 268 pp., plus 33 unnumbered pages of index to inscriptions.

GENERAL EXONUMIA CLASSES

ELONGATED COINS AND MASONIC PENNIES

Babin, Lenard L.

Elongated/rolled-out-cents; illustrated check list, vol. 1. Illustrated by John E. Snitzel.

Rochester, NY: Author, [1961?]

[13 pp.] Catalog of 146 varieties, with line drawings. 2 copies.

King, E.A.

Masonic chapter pennies.

Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Pulbications, 1972.

[xiv], 360 pp. plus 23 pp. photographic plates and errata page. Reprint of 1926 ed., originally publ. as "Masonic Chapter Pennies, The Albert M. Hanauer Collection."

Wagaman, Lloyd E.

The elongated coins issued by Lloyd E. Wagaman, 1973.

Camby, IN: Lloyd E. Wagaman, 1973

44 pp., with line drawing illus. by James R. Davisson. Unpriced.

Wright, B.P.

The mark penny; Masonic pieces. Reprinted from *The Numismatist.*

Saline, Kansas: Olympic Press, 1963.

89 pp., line drawings.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

Eglit, Nathan N.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition; catalog of coins, tokens, medals and miscellaneous related items, souvenirs, memorabilia, etc.; with notes and comments appenden after many items. (TAMS Journal, Vol. 10, No. 4 (Part 2), August, 1970.

n.p. Token and Medal Society, 1970.

36 pp., photographic and other illus., 2 copies

Krueger, Kurt

Meet me in St. Louis; the exonumia of the 1904 World's Fair; with special gratitude to Richard Hartzog and Harold Vanderleest.

Iola, WI: ProVision, Inc., 1979.

88 pp., photographic illus.

Rossen, Howard M.

Columbian World's Fair collectibles; Chicago (1892-1893); by Howard M. Rossen and John M. Kaduck. 1st ed.

Des Moines, Iowa: Wallace-Homestead Book Co., 1976.

xi, 149 pp. Photographic plates, some in color.

Weidhaas, Ernest

New York World's Fair medals, 1939-1940.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* March, April, May, June, July, 1966.

76 pp., photographic plates.

FRANKLIN MINT ISSUES

Franklin Mint

Numismatic issues of the Franklin Mint.

Franklin Center, PA: The Franklin Mint.

MNL has: 968 ed. (covering 1965-1967); 1969 (covering 1965-1968); 1971 (covering 1970); 1973 (covering 1972).

The Franklin Mint Almanac

Franklin Center, CA: The Franklin Mint, Inc.

MNL has: vol. 3, 1972 (11 illues plus index, all in one vol.)

Guidebook of Franklin Mint Issues.

Iola, WI: Krause Publications, Inc.

MNL has: 1975, 1976, 1977, 1980 and 1981 eds. 1975 ed. by Virginia Culver and Chester L. Krause; 1976-1981 ed. by Chester L. Krause.

"Each annual edition is a cumulative, comprehensive record of the collectibles created by the Franklin Mint" (i.e., 1965 to date).

Official proofs of the world's first stamps in 24 karat gold on sterling silver; a limited edition issue.

Geneva, Switz.: International Society of Postmasters, 1979.

[8 pp.] Color promotional brochure. Stamps produced by the Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, PA.

WOODEN MONEY

International Organization of Wooden Money Collectors.

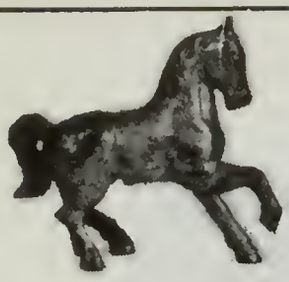
Official program, Tenth Anniversary Convention, 1964-1974, August 2, 3, 4, 1974, Imperial House Motel, Columbus, Ohio. [16 pp.] 2 copies.

Schmal, Harold C.

Wooden money sale catalogs, issued by Arizona Wooden Money.

Phoenix, AZ, 1973-1975.

MNL has Catalog 27, 1973; Cat. 28, 1974; Cat. 29, 1975, with Reverse Photo Cat.



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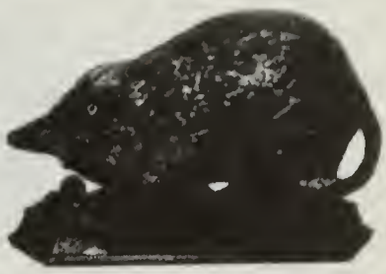

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REPORT III OF THE ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

A year has passed since Report II of the Ancients Group was published in the *Missouri Journal of Numismatics,* issue of July 1984. The Ancients Group is now well into its sixth year of providing enjoyment and educational programs, without charge, to any and all who are interested enough to come to the meetings.

The Ancients Group is co-sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri, and meets — on a somewhat irregular schedule — about five times a year.

Meetings are usually held on Friday evenings, and begin at 7:30 P.M., in the Missouri Numismatic Library, 5005 South Grand Blvd. (at Delor), in south St. Louis. The Library has proved to be an ideal place to meet, because of the immediate accessibility to the vast resources of the Library.

Over the past five years, many excellent programs have been presented on various aspects of ancient numismatics (many of them illustrated by photographic color slides). When ancient coins are studied, the science of numismatics tends to expand into a variety of disciplines: history, religion, archeology, economics, biology, geography, the three-dimensional fine arts, etc.

In the past year, five programs were presented, as follows:

- Dr. Kevin Herbert, Professor of Classics, Washington University, St. Louis, spoke on "Constantinople", using color slides to illustrate the ancient, medieval and modern faces of Constantinople.
- Dr. Harold Mare, Covenant Theological Seminary, spoke on the progress of recent archeological excavations at Abila, a city of the Decapolis, in which he has been involved as a field archeologist.
- Mr. Michael Pfefferkorn spoke on "Ancient coins of Northern India".
- Dr. Louise Robbert spoke on "Money in Medieval Venice."
- Mr. Clem Rowe spoke on "Duality in Roman Administration."

The Ancients Group has already set the dates for its next two meetings. Each meeting will feature a program, as follows:

- Friday, September 20, 1985, at 7:30 P.M.
  Gerhard Alt will speak on "Pre-Conquest English Coins".
- Friday, November 22, 1985, at 7:30 P.M.
  Verland Nelson will speak on "The John Ward Collection of Ancient Greek Coins".

Please remember, you are invited to join the Ancients Group at both these meetings (and others which will follow). It is suggested you mark your calendar now, if you feel interested.

Anyone wishing to obtain further information may phone the Missouri Numismatic Library, (314) 481-7630.

PATENTED SCRIP IN MISSOURI

by
Michael G. Pfefferkorn

Note: The author is indebted to the many collectors who have made rubbings available for study and particularly to Lloyd Wagaman of Camby, Indiana, who is making a study of (and attempting to attribute) all of the Ingle System issues, and to Tom Wall of Independence, Missouri, for some of the illustrations that accompany this article.

This article is based on original research and analysis. Along with providing new information, the author hopes to encourage more research and communication on patented scrip. For additional background information, the author relied on the following references in the Missouri Numismatic Society Library: Stuart E. Brown, Jr.'s *Scrip Trade Tokens Issued by United States Coal Mining Companies and Company Stores* (1978); Walter Caldwell's "Scrip Stories," *TAMS Journal* (February, 1972); and Robert W. Craigo's "The History of 'System' Coal Company Scrip," parts 1 and 2, *TAMS Journal* (June and August, 1972).

Part I: An Introduction to the Ingle System

Scrip is a term which several groups of collectors have reserved for those series of metal tokens or paper coupons which completely replace government currency as payment for wages. Patented scrip refers to tokens or token systems which have received a U.S. government patent to protect features devised by the inventor. Such tokens frequently bear the abbreviations *PAT.* or *PAT'D* attesting to that fact.

Although George G. Greenburg of Chicago, Illinois, received a patent for bimetallic tokens on September 12, 1899, this series will begin with the early patented scrip manufacturers located in Cincinnati or Dayton, Ohio. One succession of companies occurred as follows:

The Ingle Co. (Ingle System)	1909-1919
Insurance Credit System	1919-1925
Ingle-Schierloh Co.	1925-1929

Other firms — the Dayton Stencil Co., the Osborne Register Co., and the Dayton Acme Co. — were contemporaries that eventually absorbed their competition including the Ingle group or were absorbed into a larger corporation.

Ingle System tokens are one of the largest classes of maverick tokens presently under study. Nearly 3,000 issuers are known. Most of them used denominated sets of six to eight pieces. It is believed that The Ingle Co. and the Insurance Credit System combined had slightly over 5,000 token customers. The Ingle System was devised and market-tested in 1908 by two brothers, David E. Ingle and Edwin H. Ingle, as an alternative to other methods of providing store credit to customers.

Cash, naturally the most desirable medium of exchange, was earned at the rate of only 10¢ to 15¢ per hour's labor. Cash flow was difficult to maintain and cash-only stores often failed to get the business offered to those entrepreneurs who risked giving credit. The merchant had several systems of credit management from which to choose: locally made metal tokens, paper scrip, punchcards, coupon books, individual receipt books, or the familiar giant ledger with perhaps a page alloted to each customer. The disadvantages of each were readily touted by competing methods. The plain token could be easily counterfeited as could punchcards and paper scrip. Coupon books and punchcards were easily damaged or destroyed. The receipt book system was extremely cumbersome and confusing. The ledger was often simply inadequate.

Patented scrip came with its own dispensing register. A worker could simply be paid in company tokens, thus avoiding any company outlay of hard currency and simultaneously placing nearly all of the responsibility for handling the credit upon the customer. Patented scrip could even be used to maintain company policy towards morality by allowing redemption in goods such as clothing or food but denying the same privilege when the customer bought a drink at the adjoining saloon. Often grocers, especially in the cities, operated both a grocery and a saloon side-by-side. Even when these same grocers issued tokens, they might see fit to use seperate metal checks for their saloon business and refuse their own tokens if they were not presented to the proper business.

Although proper documentation is lacking, the Ingle brothers evidently received some type of patent for their new scrip tokens in June, 1909. For almost five years, varieties of this type would be sold over much of the United States with an especially strong market in the Midwest and in the mining regions of the upper South.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE - PAGES 393-394

JULY 13, 1909. U.S. PATENT OFFICE.

927,799. CHECK-CABINET. David E. Ingle and Edwin H. Ingle, Dayton, Ohio. Filed May 14, 1909. Serial No. 495,885.

A credit system cabinet comprising base and upright portions, the base having a series of drawers therein, and the upright portions having a series of cross strips, a series of vertical transparent tubes of varying diameters mounted between said cross strips, said tubes communicating at their upper ends with flaring openings which extend through the top of the cabinet, a stationary plate below said tubes having its front edge turned downwardly, a series of slides supported upon said plate at the lower ends of the tubes, said slides having depressions adapted to receive the checks from the tubes when said slides are pressed inwardly, the outer ends of said slides being turned downwardly to provide means for pressing said slides inwardly and for indicating the value of the checks removed thereby, the rearward ends of said slides being turned downwardly to engage the cross plate and to thus limit the outward movements of said slides, and a series of springs attached to the cross plate and to the down-turned ends of the slides and serving to move said slides to their outer positions in delivering the checks from the tubes.

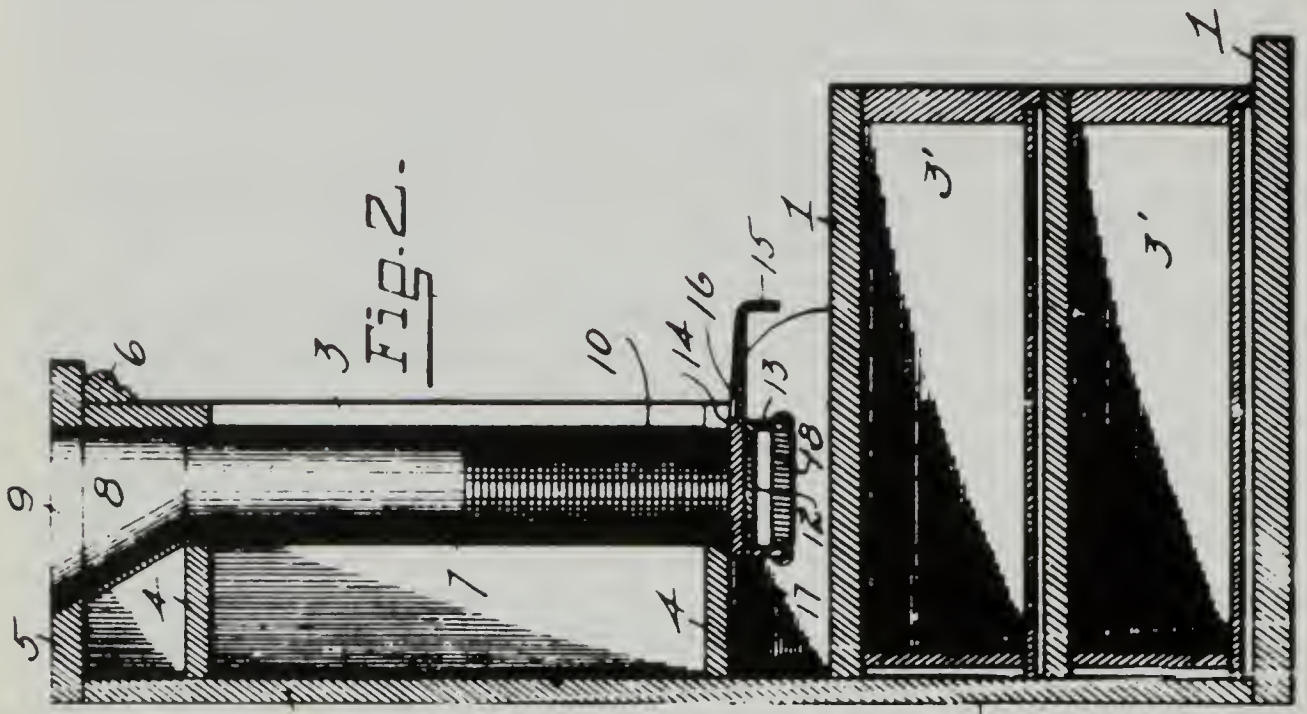
D. E. & E. H. INGLE.

CHECK CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 14, 1909.

927,799. **Patented July 13, 1909.**

Fig. 2.



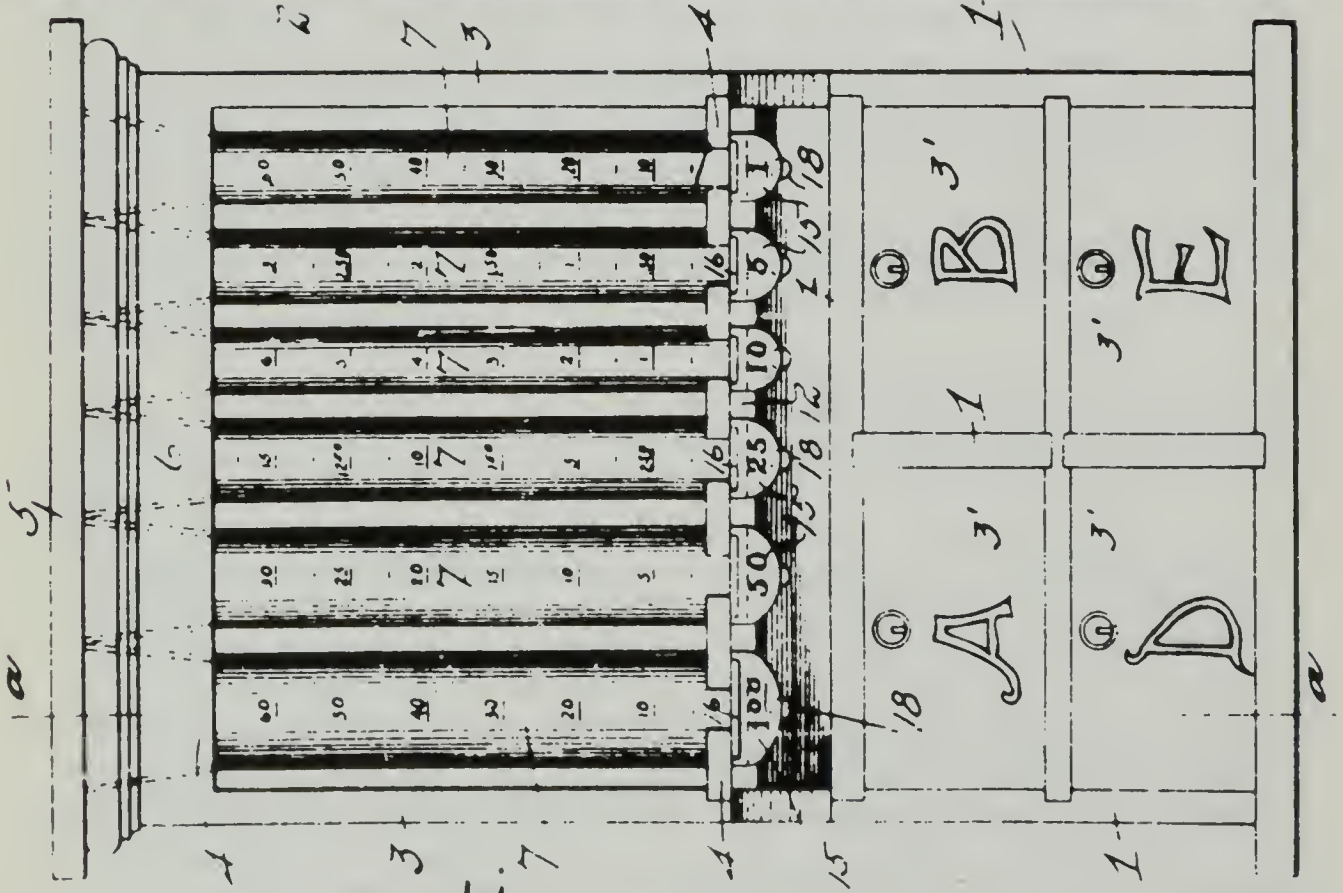


Fig. 1.

Inventors

D. and E. Ingle
E. and H. Ingle.

By R. Q. Mackay
Their Attorney

Witnesses

W. Seibler

C. M. Theobald.

Current evidence tends to suggest a mail-order operation, although salesmen may have been employed. In Missouri, a remarkably high percentage of towns in which Ingle System scrip was used were located on or near railroads affording passenger service. The check cabinet which was to accompany the tokens received patent number 927,799 on July 13, 1909. The application had been filed on May 14, 1909. These dates suggest the point at which full production and sales operations actually began.

DESIGN

J.A. KIDWELL.
TRADING CHECK.

SUBMITTED FOR PATENT APPLICATION, FILED JUNE 9, 1913.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES ARTHUR KIDWELL, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

DESIGN FOR A TRADING-CHECK.

43,559. **Specification for Design.** **Patented Apr. 7, 1914.**

Application filed June 9, 1913. Serial No. 772,701. Term of patent 14 years.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES ARTHUR KIDWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented a new, original, and ornamental Design for Trading-Checks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part thereof.

The figure is a plan view of a trading check showing my new design, which comprises a triangular figure upon which is superposed the word "Ingle" in a script style of lettering with a flourish or streamer beneath the word "Ingle" upon which appears the word "System," the whole being inclosed in a circular outline.

I claim:—

The ornamental design for a trading check, as shown.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of June, 1913.

J. ARTHUR KIDWELL.

Witnesses:
ALFRED MCCRAY,
BESS CROASMUN.

As the business grew, the role of the Ingle brothers diminished, and by 1913, James Arthur Kidwell had become president of the firm. During his tenure, the design of the Ingle System check was improved with the placement of a logo on the token.

Trade check and check register purchased by Daniel Koenigstein of East St. Louis, Ill. Photo of the register is courtesy of Tom Wall.

Kidwell filed for the design patent on June 9, 1913. Design patent 45,559 was granted on April 7, 1914. This declaration would appear on Ingle System tokens until 1919 when the company became the Insurance Credit System. Repeat orders for scrip may have used the 1914 Ingle System logo as late as the mid-1920's. A new coin receptacle had also been designed, and a patent was applied for on December 29, 1913. James B. Grimes of Dayton, Ohio, assignor to the Ingle System Company, received patent 1,110,771 on September 15, 1914.

The patent application on the following pages both illustrate and describe the mechanical improvements of the 1914 model as compared with 1909 model illustrated on the previous page. Undoubtedly, the new token design greatly added to the saleability of the system. Eye appeal and a more complicated design to resist counterfeiting made good selling points. This is borne out by the greater frequency of finds of 1914 Ingles as compared to 1909 Ingles.

J. B. GRIMES.

[illegible] RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC 18, 1913.

1,110,771.

Patented Sept. 15, 1914.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

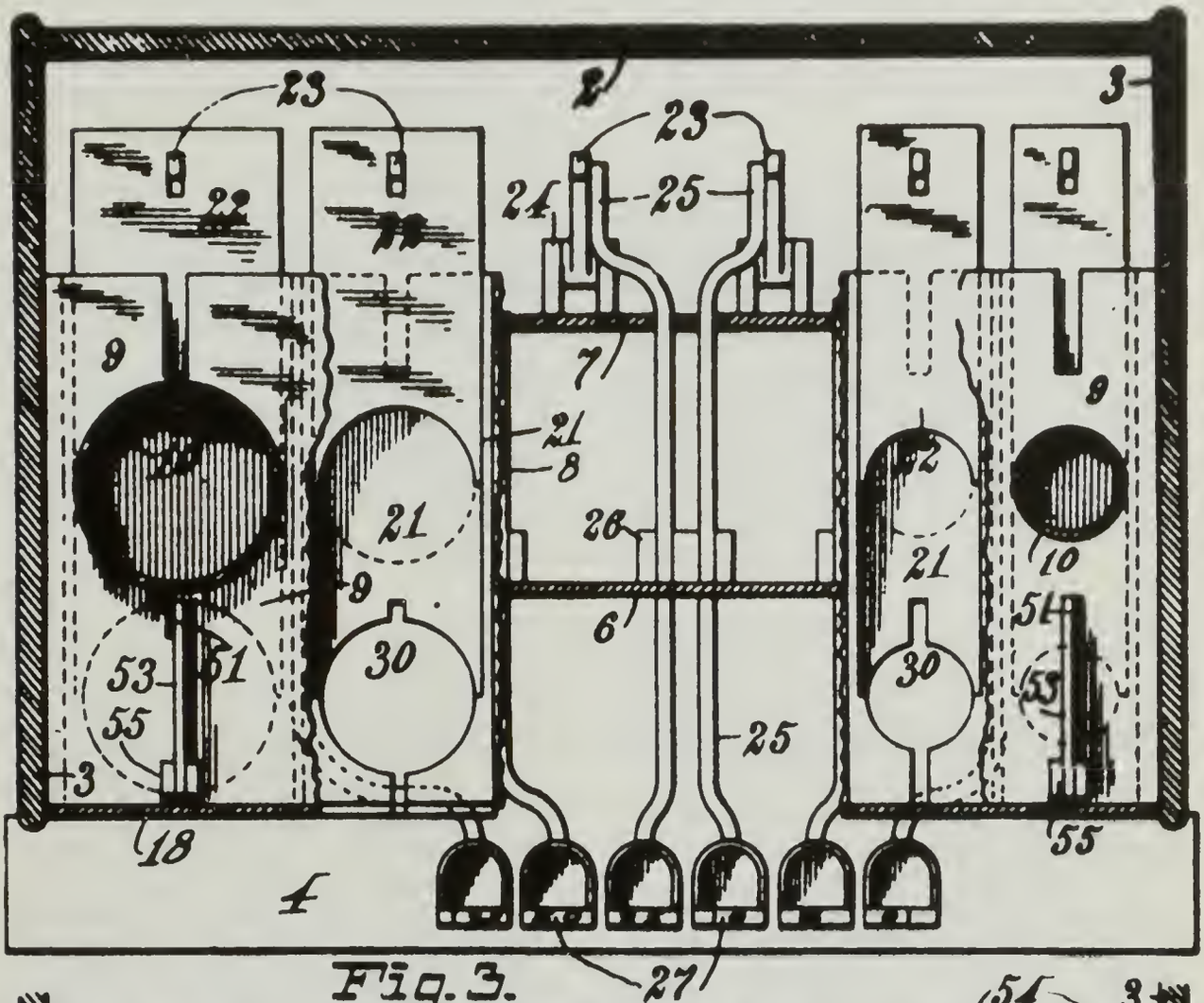


Fig. 3.

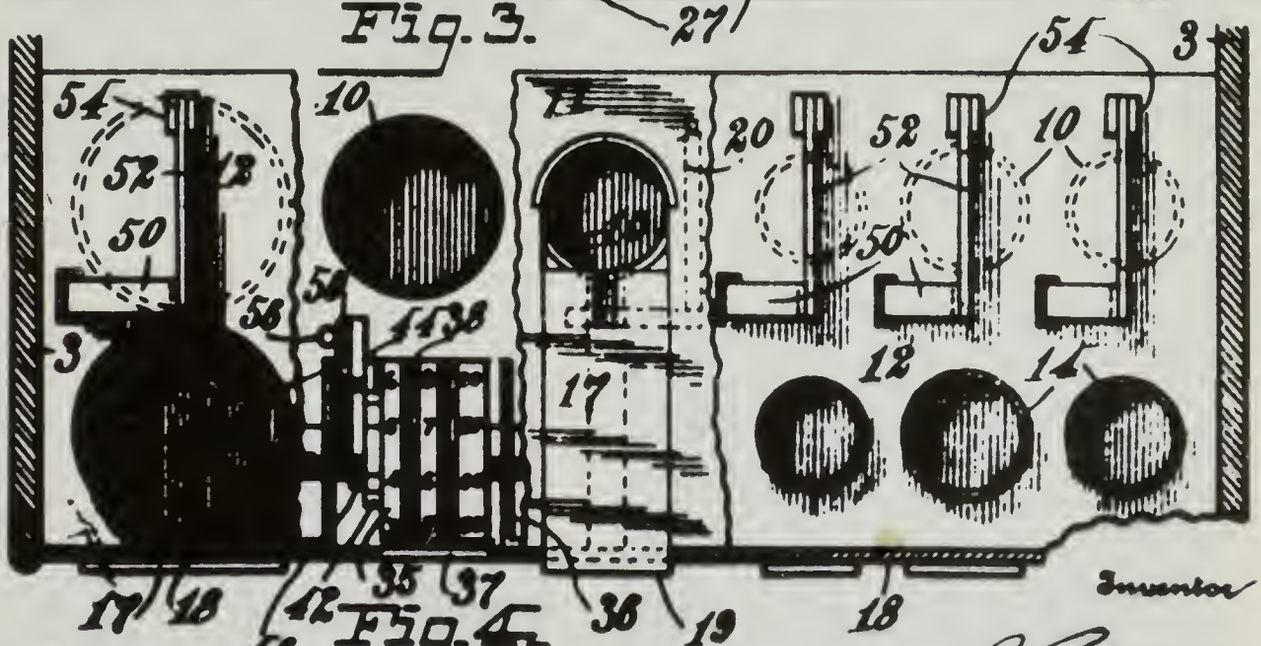


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
[illegible]
[illegible]

Inventor
James B. Grimes
By R. J. McCarty
his Attorney

1,110,771. COIN-RECEPTACLE. James B. Grimes, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to The Ingle System Company, Dayton, Ohio. Filed December 29, 1913. Serial No. 809,195. (Cl. 133—5.)

1. In a device of the type specified, the combination of a tubular receptacle adapted to receive coin, an injector mounted adjacent to the mouth of said tubular member and adapted to deposit coin into said tubular member, a cam pivoted at the mouth of said tubular receptacle and actuated by each coin entering said tubular receptacle, an ejector mounted adjacent to the discharge end of said tubular receptacle and adapted to eject coin from the discharge end, a cam pivoted in the path of said ejected coin and actuated thereby, a counter movable in opposite direction simultaneously with the injection and ejection of coin to and from said tubular member, and connections between said cams and said counter whereby the coins are added to and subtracted from said counter.

2. In a device of the type specified, the combination of a tubular receptacle, an injector adapted to deposit coins into said receptacle, a cam pivoted in the path of said coins, a counter adapted to record the value of said coins, counter-actuating means connected to said cam, an ejector adapted to discharge the coins from said receptacle, a cam pivoted in the path of the coins moved by said ejector, and a counter-actuating means connected to said last named cam and adapted to impart backward movement to said counter to subtract from the value of the coins previously recorded on said counter by the injected coin.

3. In a device of the type specified, a coin tube, an ejector adapted to deposit coins in said tube, a cam adapated to be actuated by each injected coin, counteractuating means connected to said cam, an ejector adapted to discharge coins from said tube, a second cam adapted to be actuated by each ejected coin, a second-counteractuating means connected to said last named cam, and a counter movable in opposite directions connected to both counter-actuating means.

4. In a device of the character specified, the combination of a series of tubular members adapted to receive and deliver coins, a series of lever cams mounted at the tops of said tubes, a series of slidable injectors adapted to deposit coins into said tubes and to cause said coins to actuate said cam levers, a series of cam levers adjacent to the bottom of said tubes, a series of slidable ejectors adapted to deliver coins from said tubes and to cause said delivered coins to actuate said last named cam levers, a counter adapted to record the value of the coins delivered to and discharge from said tubes, and connections between said counter and both series of cam levers.

to be continued

WANTED

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL BANK NOTES

PRE-1940 CHECKS

BANK RELATED MATERIAL

BOB COCHRAN • P.O. BOX 1085 • FLORISSANT, MO 63031 • (314) 921-0487 EVENINGS

MINT ERRORS

by
Larry Schreiber

One area of coin collecting that has steadily gained in popularity has been error coinage. This field of collecting concentrates on imperfections instead of the perfect coins sought by many other collectors. Two examples of what a collector might find in pocket change are described below.

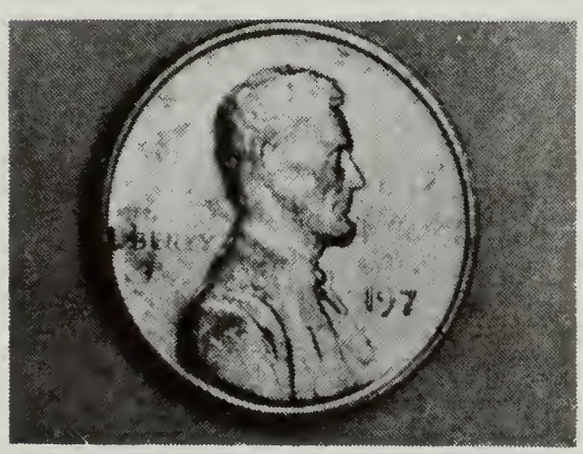
The United States Mint is no different from any other factory using machinery to produce a product. Machinery needs oil and grease to keep it running "cool and smooth." In the Mint's case, some of this oil and grease, plus dirt and fine bits of metal, sometimes find their way into the die design, where, over a period of time, it becomes packed in hard in these areas.

When this happens, the planchet metal is unable to flow into the die design when it is struck under pressure by the dies, resulting in a filled die.

The die design, such as lettering, acts as a mold when foreign matter is packed into these incused areas.

When the dies come together in the coining chamber to strike the coin, a tremendous shock and vibration occur. On rare occasions the foreign matter packed into the die design will be shaken free and fall onto the lower die, or a planchet resting on this die, and will be struck into the coin. This struck-through area will be incused, resulting in a coin with a dropped letter.

Filled dies are quite common while coins with dropped letters are rare and very much in demand by mint error collectors.



197X-D 1 cent filled die; RUST of TRUST missing plus last number of date

1976D 50¢ with dropped letter F (E of LIBERTY) on cheek.

CURIOUS CURRENCY

An Ancient Financial Makeshift

This is the third in a series of reprints from pamphlets published by the Walker-Longfellow Co. Their booklets were originally distributed by banks for advertising purposes. — Editor.

In the happy days of yore money not only "talked" but walked, and a man who had collected an account in terms of sheep or oxen could stroll homeward while the currency he received walked on ahead. The Latins called a herd of cattle "pecus," and wealth expressed in cattle was called "pecunia." Later the word signified any form of property, and our word pecuniary is one of the links that connect us with the people of those primitive times.

As the human race advanced, pastoral life became general, and domesticated animals were the most abundant and diffused source of wealth. Wealth in this form did not depend upon the investment for increase, but had a natural way of adding interest to principal while the owner dozed, gossiped or otherwise pleasantly passed the time.

Fee is a word that harks back to the period when cattle were the medium of exchange in England, Germany, Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Fee in early old English meant cattle, then any property, then tribute paid in goods or money. The ancient written laws of these northern countries estimated the amounts of fines in terms of cattle. In early days, among the Italian tribes, the universal ratio of value between sheep and oxen was ten to one. The following passage in the Iliad of Homer refers to the use of cattle as money in the purchase of armor:

For Diomed's brass arms of mean device,
For which nine oxen paid (a vulgar price),
He have his own divinely wrought,
A hundred beeves the shining purchase bought.

At the present time cattle are the circulating medium among the Zulus and Kaffirs of Africa, and even in this country "cattle-rents" are still paid by pastoral Indian tribes to the United States government, while ponies have been current among the redskins in large transactions for generations.

But the skins of wild animals furnished humanity with its very earliest currency. In some localities they are even now in use. And our own forefathers found beaver skins a very handy form of money. Business amounting to millions of dollars has been done through this medium in America.

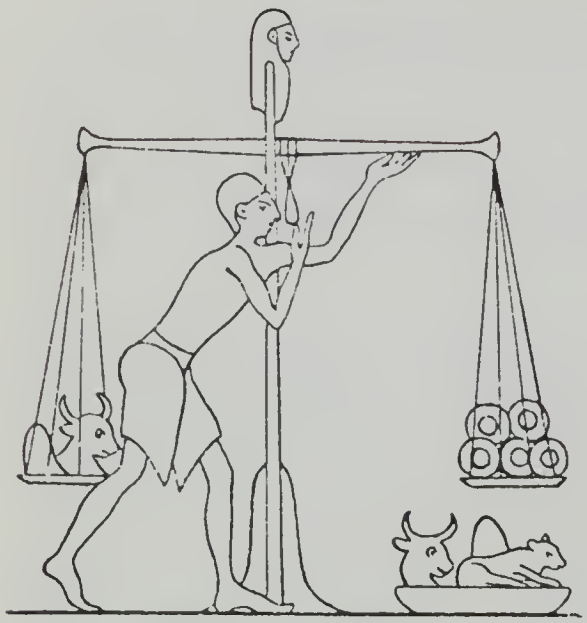
As the nations passed one by one to the agricultural stage of development the number of objects found suitable for use as currency increased. Grain was a world-wide monetary standard. Maize was a form of currency in colonial and in later times among us, and corn is even at present accepted as currency in Norway. In the sixteenth century the counsellors of Elizabeth secured the passage of an act obliging the colleges of Oxford, Cambridge and Eton to lease their holdings of land for corn rents instead of rents paid in money. The result has proved eminently satisfactory to the colleges, for during the terms of long leases the price of grain has so advanced as to render these institutions a much higher income than would have been possible otherwise. In Boston, New York and other of the older cities of this country many leases of this character, stipulating payment in certain grains, have held in force until recent years. In the South Sea Islands coconuts and red feathers are commonly used as money, and tea is a medium in several countries. At the famous international fair held since 1817 at Nizhni Novgorod in Russia, where 250,000 to 300,000 persons gather annually for trade in furs, shawls, carpets, rugs, iron goods and many other wares to the amount of forty or fifty millions of dollars, no other business is tansacted until the price current of tea is decided and published; all other commodities are then priced by this common standard as an exchange medium. Another product of the soil that once passed as money is tobacco. Its use had legal sanction at one time throughout the southern colonies. Maryland passed a law in 1639 making tobacco legal tender at a rate of twopence (or four

cents) per pound. In the middle of the eighteenth century tobacco was still legal currency in Virginia, and clergymen of the Established Chruch were entitled by law to receive for a year's salary 1,600 pounds of tobacco, or its equivalent in money. Even after coin had become fairly plentiful it was customary in the south to settle large business matters by the transfer of receipts issued for tobacco deposited in public warehouses. These tobacco receipts were in general circulation as money, and were accepted unquestioningly. A great amount of dried and salted codfish has passed as money in New England as well as in Newfoundland and Ireland. In Abyssinia and Mexico salt has been the medium of exchange, and teeth of certain animals have performed the same office for the Fijians.

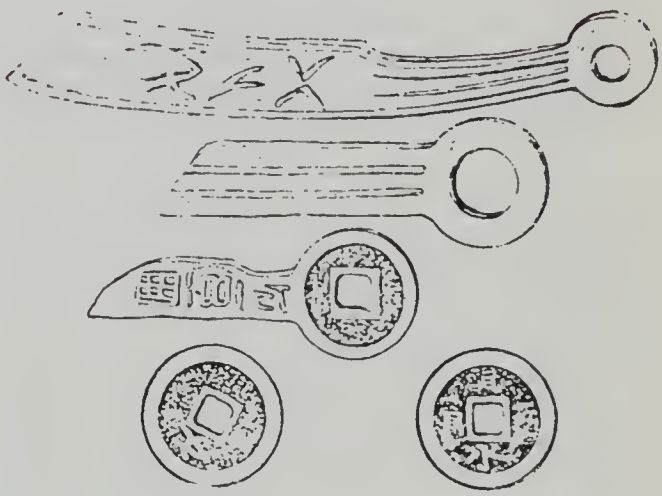
The idea of using as money, shells whole or cut into beads has suggested itself to many peoples. Vast quantities of small shells called cowries have been so employed in India, the Indian Islands and Africa. It is stated that in 1851 upwards of 1,000 tons of these shells were shipped on English account from India to Liverpool, to be reshipped from that port to Africa for the purchase of palm oil. The long stretches of shell piles from Delaware Bay to the eastern limit of Maine are largely composed of the waste pieces discarded by the makers of wampum, the shell beads that were used as money by the English and Dutch colonists in their trade with the Indians and also among themselves. The Indians had brought these shell heaps to a great size before the whites visited this country, in the course of making wampum belts, bands, necklaces and other ornaments. Wampum became legal tender in New England and New York in limited amounts, and was accepted by the colonial treasurer in New England in payment of taxes. In 1641 the General Court of Massachusetts gave certain privileges to a fur company in partial return for which the company was to cash whatever wampum was received by Harvard College, provided the amount did not exceed 25 pounds at one time. When the use of wampum money was at its height there were in Albany over sixty Dutch shops fully equipped with lathes, drills and turning tools for its manufacture. There were two kinds of wampum: white, the more common, and black or purple, which had a higher value. The purple beads were made from the "eye" in the shell of the large round clam called quahaug in New England, the white, from the periwinkle. Gold beaten into an imitation of shells was found in use as money by the natives on the west coast of Africa when the Portuguese slave traders made visits there for their human commodity. The traders called it "Spondylus macutus," which gradually became corrupted into our slang term "spondulix," meaning money in general. This use of metal money in imitation of shells in countries where the natural objects had been used in barter has not been uncommon as the ability to work metal developed.

The earthworks of the mysterious moundbuilders in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers have yielded to explorers some very interesting forms of money, the most primitive, in fact, of which there is any evidence on this continent. Much of it is made of coal and terra cotta; some of lignite, bone, the tusks of mastodons, portions of the human skull and human knee pans; carnelian, agate, jasper and semi-precious stones cut in thick disks and bearing various devices and marks indicating different denominations. The greater part of it is about an inch in diameter, although some of it has been found with a diameter of seven or eight inches. The playful injunction, "take no wooden money," seems to be at the limit of absurdity, yet both wooden and leathern money were current in Rome during the rule of Numa Pompilius, and money of leather was used in San Domingo not many generations ago. Indeed, wooden money, in the form of sticks, has been used in England within two hundred years.

It came about in this wise: in the misty past the accounts of the Saxon kings were kept on notched sticks, and the conservatism of the English mind caused the sacred custom to be continued for generations after better methods of bookkeeping came into use. Thoroughly seasoned and trimmed wands of willow, hazel or ash were kept constantly on hand in the royal treasury, and when a transaction had been made that required a future payment to an individual by the treasury, a wand was drawn forth and the amount of money involved, expressed in Roman numerals, was cut on one side of the stick, and the same amount, expressed by a system of thick and thin notches, was cut on the opposite side. The name of the person to whom payment was to be made, and the date when payment fell due, were also inscribed. Then the Deputy Chancellor of the Exchequer, with knife and mallet, split the stick lengthwise, in such a way that half the numerals and half the notches remained on each portion. One piece was then handed to the creditor of the Exchequer and the other was filed in the vaults.



Ancient Egyptian Wall Painting showing gold rings being balanced against a weight representing the value in gold, of an ox. Extra ox and sheep weights lie on the ground.



The evolution of the modern chinese "cash" from ancient knife money.

When the obligation fell due the holder presented his half stick at the office of the Exchequer to prove his claim by having it matched with the retained half. The money was then paid, and the reunited pieces of the stick when tied together were again filed in the vaults as evidence of settlement. These sticks were called Exchequer tallies. In 1697 the old metallic currency of the realm was called in for recoinage to bring it up to standard, and a great shortage of the circulating medium resulted, causing much embarrassment. The public credit became impaired, and to meet the crisis and get some form of currency afloat, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made an issue of wooden Exchequer tallies for various sums, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of pounds sterling. These circulated freely as money, but depreciated until they had lost some 60 per cent. of their face value. At this point a bold stroke was devised. The bank advertised stock for sale to the amount of 1,000,000 pounds, offering to take 80 per cent. of the payment for the same in wooden Exchequer tallies and treasury orders.

The public responded by turning in 800,000 pounds worth of these government promises to pay, in exchange for stock of the bank, thus cleaning up indebtedness and making the purchasers, as stockholders, participators in the responsibilities of the bank. Not until 1783 did an act of Parliament abolish the use of these wooden tallies, and order the burning of the vast quantity of them stored in the treasury vaults.

Probably the largest money in the world is the "fei," a medium of exchange on the Island of Uap, one of the Caroline group, not so very many miles from our Island of Guam. A piece of "fei" reminds an American citizen of an unmounted grindstone badly battered and misused. It is cut from white limestone rock in the form of an indifferently shaped disk, ranging in size from one foot to twelve feet in diameter, thicker near the middle than at the edges, and with a roundish hole in the center where a stick may be inserted for convenience in carrying the coin between two men. The very large pieces are not often moved, but merely change ownership where they stand, by oral agreement, much as though a lot of land should be transferred from one party to another without formality of deed or record. Their purchasing power seems to be based on the amount of labor necessary to quarry and shape them, and they are used for no purpose other than that of exchange.

Gold, the most widely distributed metal in the world, occurs in nature in a pure state, as does copper, and there is reason to believe that its glitter caused it to be the first metal to attract man's attention. It was of no practical use, but love of display led him to appreciate its beauty. After making it an ornament he found this a conveniently carried object, readily exchanged with other persons for needed articles of use. The employment of jewelry as currency developed until it became customary to make it not only of definitely recognized weights, but so constructed that parts could be detached for exchange without preventing the continued use of the article. This practice is indicated in the word "shilling," derived from the Icelandic verb signifying "to divide;" the separated pieces of the jewelry being forerunners of the coin. Ring money in various forms has been used throughout the world. In the twelfth century it was still current in Sweden and Norway, and in Africa is in use today. When the art of smelting metals was acquired, hoes, knives, needles and nails became media of exchange.

The Chinese "cash," the familiar pierced, brass coin, had an interesting evolution from the knife. For several hundred years previous to 500 A.D. the Chinese used as money a style of bronze, one-piece knife, bearing the value of the blade and having a flat ring at the rear end of the handle. As skill in making cutlery increased, the knife ceased to have practical value, but its use as money continued. The size of blade and handle gradually diminished, until at last both were eliminated, leaving only the flat ring as we see it now, to which the inscription had been transferred.

Hoe blades have been used as money in several countries, and the wild tribes of Annam pass them as currency today. In China, when the hoe money went out of practical use as an implement, it gradually shrank to the size of a common coin. A specimen of hoe money is shown on the title page of this book.

As nations progressed it became apparent to them that for many reasons the metals constituted the most convenient form of money, and inferior substitutes began to be abandoned. In its earliest use as currency, metal was weight in the presence of both parties. The earliest recorded money transaction is one of this character told in detail in the Bible, Genesis, twenty-third chapter. Later on, to facilitate exchange, the weight was stamped rudely on the bar or wedge of metal, and as an ox or a sheep had been a money unit, it became customary to depict one of these animals on a piece of metal of equivalent value, and to speak of it as "a lamb" or "an ox." At length in Greece and Rome the issuing of money became a royal prerogative, and the effort to prevent counterfeiting and clipping evolved the art of coinage.

The inconvenient primitive currencies find their antithesis in modern banking practice and the use of cheques as a medium of exchange; $150,000,000,000 worth of business was done through banks by cheque during the past year in the United States.

A short time ago we had a great deal of agitation in this country about our currency problem.

One interesting feature of our system developed when it was discovered that about ninety per cent of the business of this country is done through the medium of bank checks.

The difference between this method of handling one's affairs and that involved in using the "fei" mentioned earlier in this book is certainly very apparent.

This banking development has another very interesting point of contrast with the old method of doing business.

In the olden days a man had his wealth in the shape of herds of cattle. Later it was kept in the form of gold bars or jewelry. Both of these forms, as well as many other similar forms, were easily stolen or lost.

Today the person who has saved a little money does not have to run this risk because he can deposit his savings with some good conservative bank such as this where it will be perfectly safe and increase in value on account of the interest.

I Fights Mit Sigel

(A Guarantee of Gallant Action)

by

John A. Bush

This is a continuance of my anthology of famous St. Louis patriots. The story of General Franz Sigel is one of "Patriotism Personified"!

Franz Sigel was born in Sinsheim, Baden, on November 18, 1824. After completing his studies at the gymnasium (an academic high school in various central European countries, especially Germany) of Bruchsal, he entered the military school at Karlsruhe and was graduated in 1843 as a lieutenant in the German army.

The standing army of his country, as it then existed, met with the decided disapproval of Sigel. While stationed at Mannheim, he assailed it in public writings, pointing out its weaknesses. Because of his stand, he was brought under a cloud of hatred by his fellow officers. This animosity resulted in Sigel's involvement in numerous quarrels and duels. A duel, in which he engaged towards the close of 1847, resulted in the death of his adversary. Because of this killing, he resigned from the military establishment in disgust, but he did not resign from the profession of arms.

After his resignation from the army, he began the study of law at Heidelberg. In the spring of 1848, the revolutionary struggle in Germany began, and Franz Sigel threw himself into the rebellion with all the zeal of his temperment. He raised a corps of volunteers, organized the Lake District at Constance, led a body of more than 4,000 volunteers against Freiburg, but was beaten in two encounters with the royal troops. After his defeat, he was able to escape across the French border on April 28, 1848, and he made his way into Switzerland.

The insurrection of 1849 recalled him to Baden. He was made commandant of the Lake and Upper Rhine District, after which he engaged in many battles, and at length he became Secretary of War. He was Adjutant General with General Louis Mieroslawski and led the retreat of the army of 15,000 men through three hostile army corps. He crossed the Rhine with the remnant of the army into Switzerland on July 11, 1849.

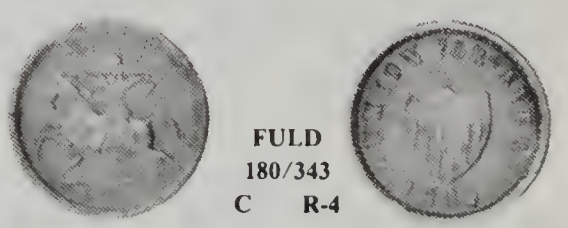
While residing at Lugano, Switzerland, Sigel was arrested by Federal authorities in the spring of 1851, and was delivered over to the French police, who conducted him to Le Havre with the intention of placing him on a ship bound for the United States. However, he went to England, lived in London and Brighton, and in May, 1852, sailed for New York.

He had many friends in America, and one of them, Rudolph Dulon, offered him a position as teacher in his school. This, Sigel accepted, and later he married Dulon's daughter. While in New York, he translated the manual of arms into German as well as edited a military magazine *Die Revue* until 1858.

In 1858, he moved to St. Louis and became a teacher of mathematics and history in the German Institute, located on Third Street. Subsequently, Sigel was elected a Director of Schools in St. Louis. Many German immigrants were living here at that time, most of them holding the same views of government that had sent Sigel to America. Because of his superior training and military experiences, Sigel became a leader among the German population of St. Louis.

Fired with enthusiasm for the Union cause, which he championed because of his views of liberty, Sigel organized a regiment of infantry and a battery corps among the German residents of St. Louis at the beginning of the Civil War. This was known as the Third Missouri Infantry, and Franz Sigel was appointed as its colonel. This company rendered its best service at the occupation of the arsenal and the capture of Camp Jackson, presently the site of St. Louis University in the central area of St. Louis. This occupation took place under directions from General Nathaniel Lyon. Because of this victory, the rebellion in the City of St. Louis was crushed.

Franz Sigel received his commission as Brigadier General on May 17, 1861. In June of 1861, Sigel was sent by General Lyon, with his regiment and his two batteries, to Rolla, Missouri. He then marched to Neosho compelling the retreat of General Sterling Price to Arkansas. He was engaged in the fight at Dry Springs, and after the battle of Wilson's Creek and Lyon's death, he conducted the retreat of the Union army from Springfield to Rolla, Missouri. By July 5, 1861, Sigel had fought and won the battle of Carthage. In the autumn campaign of General John C. Fremont, Commander of the Department of Missouri, Sigel had command of the advance guard, and in the retreat from Springfield, the rear guard, consisting of two divisions. These are the two most difficult posts to watch when an army is on the march. He took command of the right wing of the troops under General Samuel R. Curtis at Rolla and won the battle of Pea Ridge by a well-timed assault.



The above patriotic civil war tokens honoring Franz Sigel were issued in 1863 and 1864. The upper specimens were struck in copper and the lower two were struck in white metal (lead). Because the top obverse legend, "Hero of Pea Ridge", is rarely struck well enough to be read, it was once thought to be signed by an Ohio engraver named F. Sigel. The above specimens were made available courtesy of Charles E. Kirtley.

Sigel had a serious disagreement with General Halleck and resigned his commission. But he was hardly out of the army when he was recommissioned as a major general on March 21, 1862. He was ordered to the East and placed in command of the troops at Harper's Ferry. He succeeded to the command of Fremont's Corps and was one of the most gallant generals in the second battle of Bull Run, where he commanded the right wing, having a decided advantage over General Thomas J. Jackson. On September 14, 1862, General Sigel was assigned to the 11th Army Corps, and in June, 1863, he took command of the reserve army of Pennsylvania. He organized a corps of 10,000 men, under General Burnside, to aid in repelling General Robert E. Lee's invasion. In February, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him to the command of the Department and the Army of West Virginia. In June, 1864, Sigel was put in command of the division guarding Harper's Ferry. He repelled the attack of General Jubal A. Early on Maryland Heights but was relieved of his command soon afterward and retired to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to recoup his health. Franz Sigel resigned his commission, after a brilliant military career, on May 4, 1865.

After the close of the war, General Sigel edited the Baltimore *Wecker* from 1865 to 1867. In 1867, he moved to New York City and became an active participant in politics as a Republican and later as a Democrat.

During the later years of his life, Sigel was engaged in the advertising business and was publisher and editor of *The New York Monthly,* a periodical printed half in German and half in English. He was the first to propose the idea of an elevated railroad for the city of New York, and he was otherwise conspicuous in the civil and social life of New York.

General Franz Sigel, whose name was a rallying cry for volunteers of German birth in the War between the States, died in his home, No. 563 Mott Avenue, the Bronx, New York City, at 11:45 a.m., August 21, 1902. He was seventy-seven years old, and his death was attributed to old age. He was survived by his widow; three sons, Robert, Paul, and Franz, Jr.: and his daughter, Mrs. L. Schehl.

His body reposed in state for more than three hours in the main hall of the Melrose Turn Verein on Courtlandt Avenue in the Bronx on August 23, 1902, while between 10,000 and 12,000 men, women, and children paid homage to his memory. Many thousands had to be turned away because time did not permit their passing through the main hall of the turnverein.

The floral tokens placed around Sigel's casket were many, varied, and beautiful. At the funeral, many eulogies were delivered. A large procession accompanied the casket from the turnverein to Jerome Avenue (New York City), where the casket was placed in a hearse. The organizations, which made up the procession, then made their way to the cemetery by trolley cars or by train from the Melrose Station. Interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery in New York City.

St. Louisans paid homage to Franz Sigel on Saturday, June 23, 1906, with the unveiling of the equestrian statue of General Franz Sigel, located at McKinley and Government Drives in Forest Park. The weather, which had been threatening during the earlier part of the day, became fair before the ceremonies took place. Miss Cora Rassieur, the daughter of Judge Leo Rassieur (president of the Franz Sigel monument association), unveiled the statue. Veterans, who had served with Sigel in the Civil War as well as those who had been intimately acquainted with Sigel as a revolutionary leader in Germany, were present at the unveiling.

The statue was designed by Robert Kauer, who moved it from Germany to St. Louis, at a total cost of $12,000, which was raised by the Franz Sigel monument society over a two year period. The statue is a horse and rider mounted upon a pedestal about eight feet in height facing north. The horse, a powerful stallion, is standing at ease; the rider is leaning forward in such a position as would be assumed by a general in the field trying to determine the exact position of the opposing army (a pose characteristic of General Sigel on the battlefield). On the base of the statue is the inscription: "To remind future generations of the heroism of the German-American patriots of St. Louis and Vicinity in the Civil War of 1861 to 1865. Gen. Franz Sigel."

A parade, which was headed by mounted police and the United States military band, formed at the Francis Blair statue, located at the Lindell and Kingshighway Boulevards entrance to Forest Park, and proceeded to the monument. Three hundred veterans, members of the Grand Army posts, were also in the parade. The speakers' stand was handsomely decorated with bunting, flags, and the Grand Army medallions. On the platform were many of the veterans who had known General Sigel. A number of speeches were given, and in one address, by Judge Rassieur, it was noted that President Theodore Roosevelt consented to speak on behalf of the Franz Sigel association at Music Hall on April 29, 1903. This occurred while Roosevelt was in St. Louis in April, 1903, to participate in the formal dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904.

In 1906, Franz Sigel School, ar elementary school in the St. Louis Public School System, located at 2050 Allen Avenue in Lafayette Square, was built. This school building was designed by William B. Ittner.

General Franz Sigel was one of the most picturesque heroes of the Civil War. At the conclusion of this struggle, he had attained a reputation for military genius, which placed him high on the list of famous men developed by this great American conflict. Like some other generals in the Civil War, both Union and Confederate, General Sigel's name has been preserved in a song — "I Fights Mit Sigel." Thus, the name of a leader among German-Americans passed from history into proverb!

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Mr. Red Book

Permission to print this article was secured from the Western Publishing Co., Inc., Whitman Coin Products Division, by Sidney L. Nusbaum. The original pamphlet is out of print and no longer available.

The name R.S. Yeoman means many things to many people in the world of numismatics: author of A GUIDE BOOK OF UNITED STATES COINS, and the HANDBOOK OF UNITED STATES COINS, inventor of the coin folder, speaker, exhibit judge, noted authority on American and world coin issues. No tribute can adequately pay enough respect to the man whose name, talents, and contributions have become a cornerstone of modern day numismatics.

Yeoman is a 20th century coin genius. He is also a humble and sincere man whose constant personal concern has always been "do what is best for the hobby." A man bursting with creative ideas, Yeoman has done more for numismatics than any other single person since the beginnings of coin collecting. He is an ambassador of good will and a walking encyclopedia of coin information for everyone who comes in contact with him.

The genius of R.S. Yeoman lies in the awareness he has had for fulfilling the needs of coin collectors over the years. Hundreds of articles have been written about this man during the past forty years and rightfully so. Yeoman has brought the coin hobby out of a few professional hands and into the homes and hearts of the multitudes. He has helped to create the basic collecting tools and framework of modern day reference materials. People from all over the world recognize the man who made collecting coins famous in the 20th century.

R.S. Yeoman is the pen name of Dick Yeo. Yeo adopted the name while working on coin books and products years ago for Whitman. The names Yeo and Yeoman have famous historical background and significance. Yeos were medieval landowners in Europe. Serfs were the workers and were in bondage. Freed serfs became known as Yeomen. Dick's grandfather Yeo came to the United States over a hundred years ago from Exeter, Devonshire in England.

Richard S. Yeo was born in Milwaukee on August 15, 1904. He has a younger brother, Bill, and older brother, Stewart. Dick spent his childhood and adolescent years growing up in the heart of Milwaukee's East Side. He attended high school in Milwaukee and later attended UW-Madison majoring in Industrial Arts. In 1925 Dick married his childhood sweetheart, Marion Junkerman. The Yeos have one daughter and a grand-daughter.

People don't become numismatists overnight. Dick became interested in collecting coins at an early age. His father occasionally brought out a small pouch filled with old, out of-circulation coins which fascinated the youngster. Dick spent many hours looking at these pieces.

At the age of 11, Dick began working as a paperboy in Milwaukee. He watched his route payments carefully and on his first collection day received an Indian Head cent for change. Immediately he decided to "mount" his first bit of salary in a piece of cardboard with a rought hole cut in the middle to show off his penny. This cardboard holder remained on Dick's desk for many years and still holds a treasured spot in his home. Hence, in 1915, we have early forshadowings of the now popular cardboard and plastic coin mounts in usage.

Dick joined the staff of Whitman Publishing Company, a subsidiary of Western Publishing Company, in Racine, Wisconsin in 1932. Prior to that, Dick had worked for the Milprint Company in Milwaukee, Wisconsin where he was involved with the distribution of greeting cards. Dick's initial position with Whitman concentrated in sales, sales promotion, and in advertising. But in 1934 a simple event changed Dick's life and hurled Whitman into a new direction.

In 1934 J.K. Post of Neenah, Wisconsin brought in his idea of a coin card or board designed to hold and display United States small denomination coins. For two years Western Publishing Company manufactured these boards for Post. But Post, fully employed in other endeavors, had no time to develop an extensive sales program for the coin boards.

The new coin boards were very popular with the Whitman staff. Employees took samples home to see how quickly they could fill an entire board. In selecting coins from pocket change, no great expenditure of funds was involved. Here was a challenge, to some more fascinating than the already popular Whitman picture puzzles which were being produced round-the-clock seven days a week in Racine.

While watching the instantaneous interest of Whitman employees in the new coin boards, a group decision was reached to acquire the coin board rights from Mr. Post. Dick was assigned coin board promotion and customer service. In 1940 the design of the coin boards was changed to the folder style, and the line was expanded to include other United States coin series.

The coin boards were originally designed for framing, but almost everyone wanted to fill his board completely before hanging it up in the home, office, or school. With the change in format to a coin folder, coins were stored more easily and there was little chance of coins slipping out. Folders stored easily in safety deposit boxes and offered more protection for an individual's collection.

The advent of the coin folder on the retail market caused a gradual but widespread and permanent effect in American numismatics. A new pattern of collecting emerged with interest concentrated on dates, mint marks, and the initials of designers. Folders provided protection, orderly arrangement, and a convenient method of display anywhere. They caused a mighty surge of interest in collecting among the millions of Americans who went to drug stores, 5 & 10's, and department stores where coin boards were on display.

People began paying more attention to the change in their pockets and purses with the coin boards and folders on the market. Everyone was quick to realize that collecting coins on this scale was an inexpensive and enjoyable way to watch their pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters grow. Later on folders were also created to house half dollars and dollars. This simple invention caused the interest and released the spark needed to set the pace for what coin collecting is today for millions of collectors.

In the early 1930's there was a small, unique group of individuals who were the essence of the coin fraternity. These people were composed of professional and academic individuals who used a scientific approach to the study of coins. Coin "collectors" as such were not common in the early days. The study and collection of coins was enjoyed by only a few and organizations for the study and enjoyment of coins were not the clubs and societies as they are known today.

Exposure of the general public to the value and interest in coin collecting came gradually. Coin shops in the early years were mainly located in major population areas. A handful of these early dealers were national advertisers in pulp magazines and large city newspapers. Prominent individuals within the hobby in the early years were B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, known for his famous ad offering $50 for a 1913 Liberty Nickel, Wayte Raymond, dealer and publisher, and Lee Hewitt who created the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine. Gradually, a few more dealers began to advertise locally and the airing of national radio brought about more knowledge of interest in purchasing coins.

World War II brought about a slow-down in coin folder production. A shortage of many materials, including paper and cardboard, caused a four-year slack in production but not in interest in folders and in coin collecting.

Folders brought about a necessity for unbiased information concerning the value of coins for the lay person. Leisure time at home had increased during the period following the Depression. Congress was turning out commemorative coins which increased interest in historical events, places and people. At this time the Treasury Department was also issuing modern proof coins in sets or as individual pieces.

During the early stages of World War II, R.S. Yeoman began compiling research material for the first edition of the HANDBOOK OF UNITED STATES COINS WITH PREMIUM LIST, which later became known as the "Blue Book" because of its blue Kivar cover. Up to this point, available pricing information on coins was found only in a few dealer's price lists and guides, and there was no single book reflecting an average of what dealers across the country would be willing to pay an individual who wished to sell his coins.

Yeoman was interested in producing a book which listed average projected values of United States coins for the average collector. He contacted Lee Hewitt and the famous Chicago coin dealer, Charles Green, who were among the many individuals who originally helped Dick gather information for the first copy of the Blue Book. Prominent dealers from across the country were asked to submit values for this edition in order to make the book a compilation of averages of current market values across the country.

The Blue Book had a modest beginning. After several years it gained general acceptance as a reliable reference book on United States coins. The original 1942 edition sold for fifty cents and 34 editions later it retails for only $2.95. The same principal of a panel of contributors suggesting values for all United States coins is still in operation and collectors anxiously await each new edition of the Blue Book for current premium values.

Publication and widespread use of the Blue Book created a need for a companion guide for determining retail values of all United States coins. Dick began work on A GUIDE BOOK OF UNITED STATES COINS during World War II, but wartime regulations prevented the marketing of new products. Hence, the Red Book which was originally ready for publication in 1943, was finally released in 1946 with a cover date of 1947.

Based on the principles of clarity, simplicity and accuracy, the Red Book won immediate acceptance throughout the coin hobby. It provides more detailed information about coins than does the Blue Book, while listing current average retail prices.

The appearance of the Red Book on the coin market is history. The first edition of the Guide Book, now a genuine collector's item in its own right, was an immediate success. The growth of the coin hobby can almost be read in the growth of the Yeoman Red Book.

Each year the Red Book is improved. Illustrations are added and listings are expanded. The text contains a brief history of American coinage, including coins and tokens of the English colonies from the year 1616, and American coins and tokens struck prior to the opening of the United States Mint in Philadelphia in 1792. A complete record of all regular United States issues is included in the Red Book, along with a listing of commemorative and privately issued coinage, and of coins struck for American territories.

The Red Book is commonly referred to as the "coin collector's bible." Yeoman's name as the author of the Red Book has gained widespread recognition and acclaim. In recent years the book has been edited by Ken Bressett of the Whitman firm, who has worked hand-in-hand with Yeoman for the past 17 years on all of Dick's books. Each new edition of the Guide Book is worked on for months before its annual release date of July 1.

Following the war years it became apparent that interest in foreign coins was steadily on the rise. Servicemen returning from Europe, the Pacific, and all around the globe brought back many foreign issues from the places in which they toured. Air travel was becoming more widespread and more and more Americans were traveling throughout the world. A rapid increase in the price of American coins joined with these factors so that many collectors turned to collect the highly diversified and often less expensive coinage of other lands.

The books covering foreign issues at this time did not appear to satisfy the needs of the average collector in format or price. Wayte Raymond's catalogues were about the only high quality reference material on the market at this point.

In the early 50's Yeoman began in-depth research on his next volume, A CATALOG OF MODERN WORLD COINS. Years of painstaking collection of photographs and recording of dates, designs, denominations, metals, ruling sovereigns, etc. went into this guide. The American Numismatic Society Library gave a hand in obtaining data from their records and in 1957 the first edition of MODERN WORLD COINS (commonly referred to as the "Brown Book") appeared on the market. Listings begin at approximately 1850 and continue to about 1955. The Brown Book is currently in its 11th edition and each new edition is updated to include hundreds of new listings and illustrations of all world coins from this period.

Hundreds of thousands of copies of MODERN WORLD COINS are used by collectors throughout the world. Travelers in any part of the globe may find a copy of this book in a dealer's store. Popularity of the book is evident, as the Yeoman method of catalogue numbers for designating each listed coin, is now the prevailing system used in auction sale catalogues everywhere. Collectors around the world write scores of letters to Yeoman and the Whitman firm with information about listings and data about their country's coinage, helping to make the Brown Book more complete and useful with each new edition.

Collectors of modern day coins from around the world also rely upon R.S. Yeoman for his newest book, CURRENT COINS OF THE WORLD. Ten years ago the original edition of the popular catalog first appeared. CURRENT COINS lists those issues from approximately 1955 to the present. Coins are presented by country, date, metal, and denomination. Every issue listed has a famous Yeoman catalog number also. In November of this year the seventh edition of CURRENT COINS will be released, marking another milestone in the top quality reference material Yeoman has bequeathed to the coin hobby.

Besides authoring United States and foreign coin catalogs, Yeoman has also written MONEYS OF THE BIBLE and countless articles for many coin publications. He also contributed heavily to the Whitman Numismatic Journal and Whitman Coin Supply Merchandiser quarterly bulletin. Dick won a Heath Literary Award in 1953 for his outstanding original research on a paper entitled "The 1848 Quarter Eagle with CAL." which was reprinted in the Bicentennial edition of the Red Book.

Dick Yeo's association with the Whitman name and with Western Publishing Company was wone of mutual respect over the years. He advanced from sales and promotions to manager of Whitman Coin Products. Following his position as manager, he served as a Vice President of Whitman and as a board member of Whitman Publishing Company. His current official title is Senior Editor of Special Numismatic Projects with the Racine firm.

R.S. Yeoman is a familiar face in the numismatic world. He has attended every annual national convention of the American Numismatic Association since 1940. Currently Dick travels hundreds of miles each year, attending over a dozen numismatic shows and conventions in the United States each year. R.S. Yeoman's presence at a convention or numismatic event draws countless numbers of people to meet the "man who wrote the coin collector's bible and invented the coin folder." Dick's philosophy over the years has always been one of service and availability within the hobby. Not a convention or show goes by without someone seeking out Yeoman's advice, comments for an interview, and an autograph on one of his books.

One of the greatest honors bestowed upon Dick Yeoman occured in 1964 when President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Dick to the United States Assay Commission. Dick was elected Chairman of the 24-member panel which met at the Philadelphia Mint in February of that year. During this meeting Dick witnessed the striking of the first Kennedy Half Dollar.

R.S. Yeoman served on the Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association from 1946 to 1951. In 1957 the ANA presented him with its coveted Farran Zerbe Memorial Award for outstanding service to the hobby. Countless honors and awards have been bestowed upon this man during the last forty years. The name, contributions, and the Man — R.S. Yeoman — will long be remembered in the numismatic world.

Collectors all the way across the United States have had many opportunities to witness Yeoman's speaking talents at conventions and shows. Yeoman receives countless requests for his presence as a speaker and as an exhibit judge all across the country each year. Hundreds of letters are written to the man, from dignitaries, congressmen, and professional people to children beginning their collecting endeavors.

The list of club and association memberships that Yeoman belongs to is endless. He is a fellow of the American Numismatic Society, Life member of the American Numismatic Association, a past President and life member of the Central States Numismatic Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of London. Other memberships include the Numismatists of Wisconsin, Tucson Coin Club, Racine Numismatic Society, California State Numismatic Society, Society for International Numismatics, Organization of International Numismatists, and scores of others.

With the reorganization of the Whitman Publishing Company in 1967, Dick, approaching 65, relinquished his duties as an executive of the company. During the past ten years he has concentrated his efforts as a consultant to Whitman for all the catalogues which bear his name, and as an ambassador of good will representing Whitman and Western Publishing Company, Inc., at all the conventions and shows he attends. The present Whitman staff, all possessing extensive, expert background in numismatics help keep Yeoman and the hobby currently abreast of all the latest happenings within the coin field. Principals are Kenneth Bressett, Manager of Whitman Coin Products; Neil Shafer, Senior Editor; and Dick Thompsen, Associate Editor.

Dick Yeo is a man of many interests, talents, and contributions. He has traveled through all 50 states, and has toured the numismatic collections in the museums of western Europe. At the invitation of the government of Israel, he visited numismatic institutions, religious centers and archaelogical sites in that nation in 1966. Dick has viewed parts of Africa and has frequented Mexico and Canada upon many occasions. The man behind the famous Yeoman catalogs has a story for each place he has visited and a wealth of information to be tapped about each country's coinage. Dick always "makes time" to speak with anyone concerning the hobby and over the years has influenced many novice collectors and old-timers alike with his knowledge, honesty, and experience.

The city of Racine, Wisconsin, Dick's hometown for the past 45 years, has been lucky to have also felt the presence of this generous man in its midst. During the past 30 years Dick has been active in the Racine Chamber of Commerce, the Wisconsin State and Racine Historical Society. He has also served in previous years on the Boy Scout Merit Badge Council and on the Board of Directors for the Racine Art Association. Dick is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church and over the years has been active in the Racine Speakers Bureau where he lectures for various churches, schools, educational clubs and service organizations in the area.

Anyone who has been lucky enough to come in contact with R.S. Yeoman has felt his warmth and experience a rare opportunity that comes to most of us all to infrequently. He is a great, modest, and sincere man who truly has been of service not only to the hobby but to all who have known him. His books, articles, speeches, work on committees, and pioneer research have all inspired thousands with an interest in the hobby of coin collecting.

Years ago Oscar H. Dodson, a past president of the American Numismatic Association, wrote the following words about R.S. Yeoman, "In a future Numismatic Hall of Fame, a century from today, there could be an inscription which might appropriately read: "To Richard S. Yeoman — In Popular Numismatics He Illuminated the Twentieth Century." History will long tell the story of R.S. Yeoman. Not enough words of respect and praise, however, can ever be said about the man who made coin collecting famous.

CURRENCY SUBSTITUTES USED IN 1907

The Panic of 1907 caused a brief but severe shortage of circulating currency. Bank clearing housed issued money substitutes such as loan certificates and cashier's checks to prevent any interruption of daily commerce. Such instruments were used in Joplin, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and St. Louis, and Sedalia, Missouri.

Commentary

This issue completes a decade of growth and service to the numismatic community. The MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS has grown from the experimental 12 page 1976 issue to 32 pages (1979) and to the current size (1981). The regional flair of the journal has shared a justifiable pride in Missouri's unique history. Original articles and illustrative material have been produced or supplied by the membership of the Missouri Numismatic Society and by contributions from noted authors/collectors from Ohio, North Carolina, Indiana, Maryland, and California. In recent years, reprints of obscure or unavailable numismatic pamphlets were added to the journal's format.

In-house communications have included reports from the M.N.S. president, the librarian, the Ancient Coin Study Group, and the program chairman. An on-going program of cataloguing and publication of the Missouri Numismatic Library holdings provides awareness of locally available numismatic references. To date, published sections of the library collection include Asia (1981), Ancient, Byzantine, and Crusades (1982), Latin, South America, and the Caribbean (1983), United States coins (1984), and United States tokens and medals (1985).

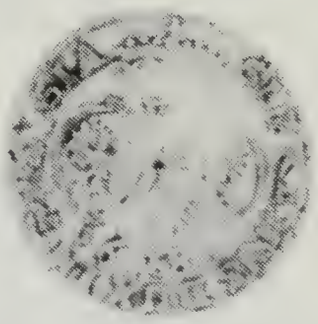
Over the last ten years, the journal has stimulated correspondence that has increased available information on Missouri lore and numismatics. Extensive unpublished information resulted from an initial article on the strawberry economy of southwestern Missouri. Follow-ups to the original 1979 article were published in 1980 and 1982. Extensive articles on Callaway County were published in 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984. A thorough study of the Henry Shaw medals was published in 1983 when it was noted that the original Shaw medal was not known to exist. Suprisingly, the lone verifiable specimen was published in the summer 1984 issue of GATEWAY HERITAGE, which focused an entire issue on the Missouri Botanical Garden. Even Ozark legend made its contribution with a discussion of the Yoachum dollar in last year's issue. Members have contributed series of articles on such fields as Missourians depicted on U.S. Mint medals, Missouri currency and advertising notes, and famous Missourians honored in public parks.

The classical coin collector has benefited from a series of articles on Biblical coins (1981-1983), classical India (1981), and ancient Greek and Roman coinage (1981-1985).

The high quality of this journal has been a direct reflection of the willingness of the members of the Missouri Numismatic Society to investigate, learn, and share their knowledge gained from their specialties in numismatic study. As with all previous issues, future journals will rely on the numismatist/collector who ventures to put forth his ideas on paper. M.G.P.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM

"The Great Elector"



Friedrich Wilhelm, known to history as the Great Elector, laid the foundations for a future kingdom in northern Europe which became the core of the nineteenth century German Empire. He ruled as Duke of Brandenburg-Prussia and held the title of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire from 1640-1688. Through effective tax policies, a military organization directly responsible to the Duke of Brandenburg, breaking up large estates, and the creation of a centralized bureaucracy, the Great Elector created a formidable power among the German States. Military pressure limited the power of the Junker class but at the same time provided an occupational outlet for the sons of the nobility. Friedrich Wilhelm enhancd the strength and technology of his state's economy by encouraging migration of Protestants from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV in 1685.

A MISSOURI RECORD

Continued from the July, 1984 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in the attribution of and/or establishment of the historical significance of items listed in this column. Submission of items relating to Missouri for publication is also welcomed.

28. Obv. 21ST ANNUAL CONVENTION / M.P.A. / JEFFERSON CITY / JUNE 6-10, 1889
Rev. blank
46 mm. x 41.2 mm. Shape of mortar and pestle with top loop
Brass-plated White Metal

This medallic end of a convention badge for the Missouri Pharmacists' Association or some similarly named organization illustrates the fact that generations ago the medium sized cities served as convention meccas, especially for state organizations.

29. Obv. PERSECUTION OF THE SAINTS / (family in front of burning buildings) / 1832-1846 / OHIO-MISSOURI-ILLINOIS
Rev. (portrait) 5th PRESIDENT / of the / LDS CHURCH / 1898-1903 / LORENZO SHOW
40.3 mm. Round Bronze

Mormon pioneers moved from Ohio to Independence, Missouri, in 1831. Religious and political differences with their neighbors erupted into guerrilla warfare which was officially condoned when Governor Lilburn W. Boggs ordered the militia to exterminate any Mormons not driven from the state.

This medal is one of 13 Mormon History Medallions available from Medallion Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 88, Kellogg, Idaho 83837.

30. Obv. (hanger) - 1854 / LETE 50TH (church) JUBILEUM
(badge) - OSADY SV. JANA NEP. / (church) V. ST. LOUIS, MO. 1854 1904
Rev. blank
74.0 mm. x 44.0 mm.

The parish of St. John Nepomuk is the oldest Bohemian Catholic Church in America. The badge, which commemorates the parish's 50th anniversary, pictures both the original 1854 frame church and the current brick edifice which was completed in 1872.

M. N. S. CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Tuesday evening of each month except December. Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M. They are held at Farm and Home Savings association office, 11710 Manchester Road in Des Peres. Enter the building through the east side door and walk down to the lower level. Write to M.N.S., 5005 South Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63111, or telephone (314) 481-7630 for additional information.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

— 1985 —

Aug. 27	Barry Faintich Mike Orlando Harry Swarthout	Panel Discussion: Three St. Louis dealers discuss their criteria for grading MS-63 and MS-65 Morgan silver dollars
Sept. 24	Barry Faintich	The American Numismatic Association Certification Service (ANACS)
Oct. 22	Dr. Malcolm C. Thompson	Thomas Jefferson: American Growth and Currency
Nov. 26	Bruce W. Smith	Missouri's Confederate Notes
Dec. 13	_____	Annual Dinner and Dance

— 1986 —

Jan. 28	Eric P. Newman	A Special Program for Young Numismatics
Feb. 25	John Bush	Colonial Coinage
March 25	Sanford Knight (auctioneer)	Annual Numismatic Auction
April 22	O.E. (Dusty) Royer	Foreign Banknotes
May 27	Ron Horstman	Advertising "Banknotes"
June 24	Gary Stevenson	The "Tatum Nickel"
July 22	_____	Panel Discussion: Care and Preservation of Your Collection

OTHER LOCAL NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The World Coin Club meets on the fourth Sunday afternoon of each month. Meetings begin at 1:30 P.M. An auction is held for members. Meetings are held on the top floor of the Ira Berry office on the northwest corner of Olive Street Road intersection with I-270. The club address is P.O. Box 12413, St. Louis, MO. 63132 or phone (314) 481-7630.

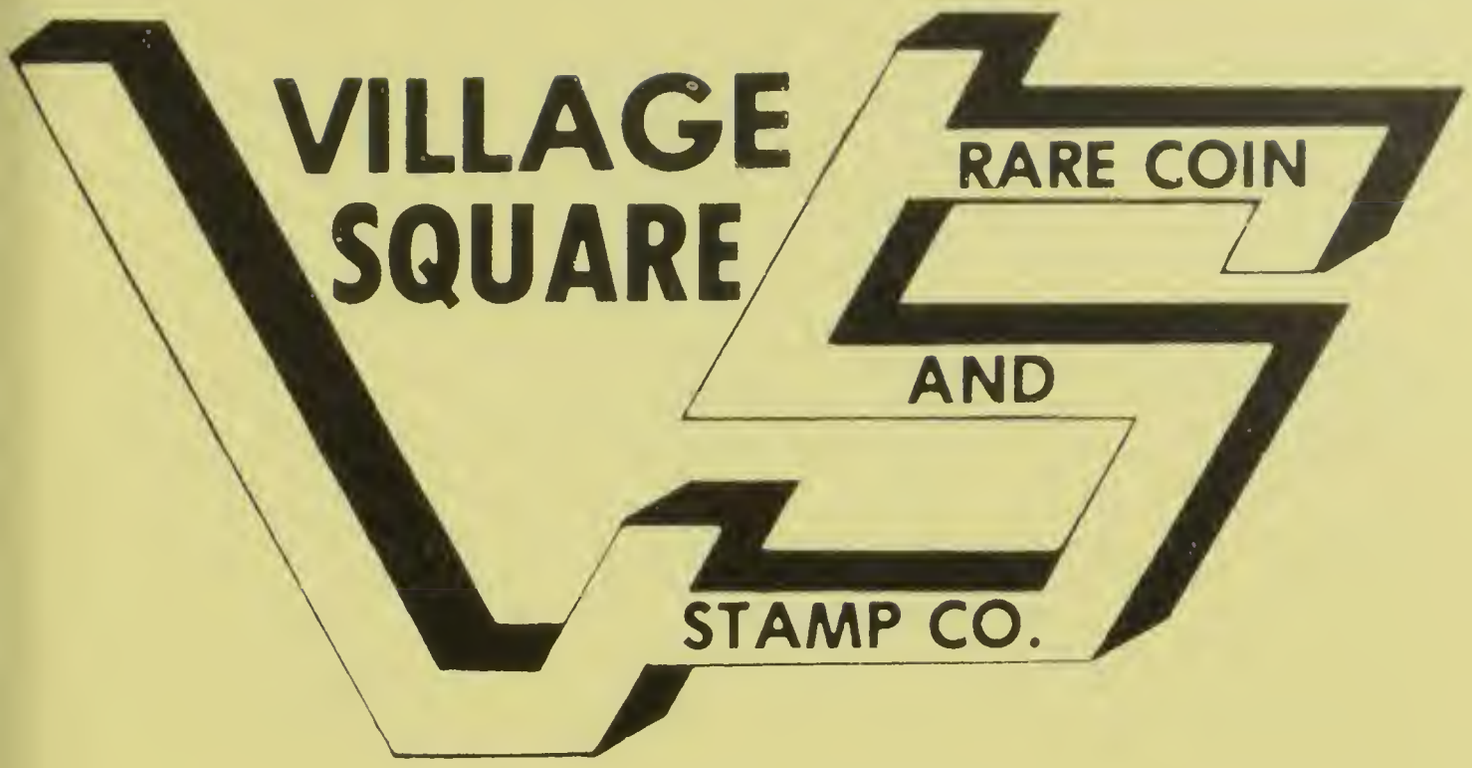
The Ancient Coin Study Group meets six times per year on Friday evenings at the site of the M.N.S. Library, 5005 S. Grand, St. Louis, MO. 63111. Call 481-7630 for details.

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at its monthly meetings which commence at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. The Oakland Park Inn Hotel, 4505 Woodson Road, near the airport is the location. Their address is P.O. Box 8800, St. Louis, Mo. 63102.

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at the Belleville Library at 7 P.M. on the second Wednesday of each month.

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

Sept. 13-15, 1985	The Active Token Collectors Organization (ATCO) is at the St. Louis Marriott Hotel at the Airport.
Oct. 25-27, 1985	The World Coin Club Annual Show is at the Henry VIII Inn, near the airport, at 4690 N. Lindbergh.
Nov. 14-17, 1985	The Sixth National Silver Dollar Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
Feb. 21-23, 1986	The St. Louis Numismatic Association Show is at the St. Louis Marriott Hotel at the Airport.
Aug. 15-17, 1986	MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 26TH ANNUAL COIN FESTIVAL is at the St. Louis Marriott Hotel at the Airport.



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